

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1010.—VOL. XXXV.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

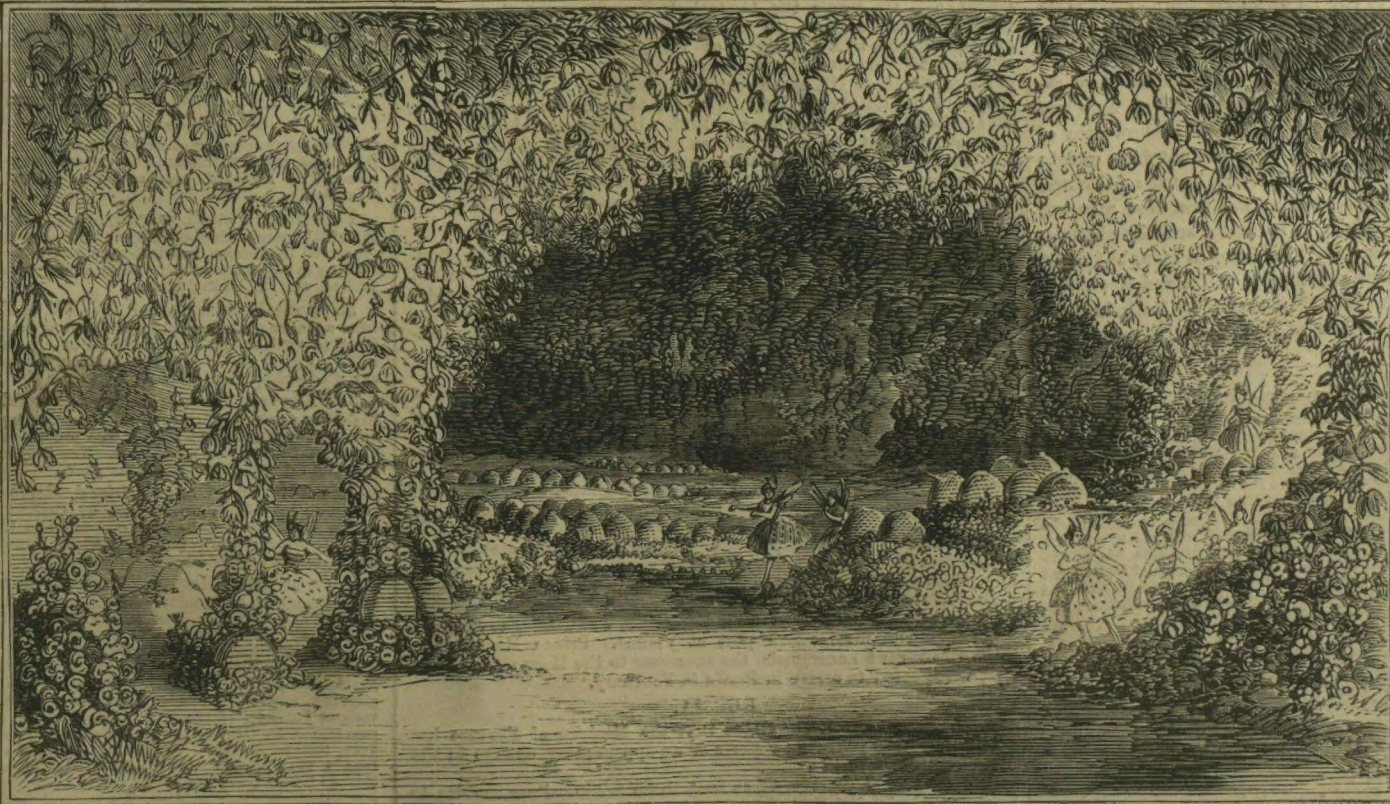
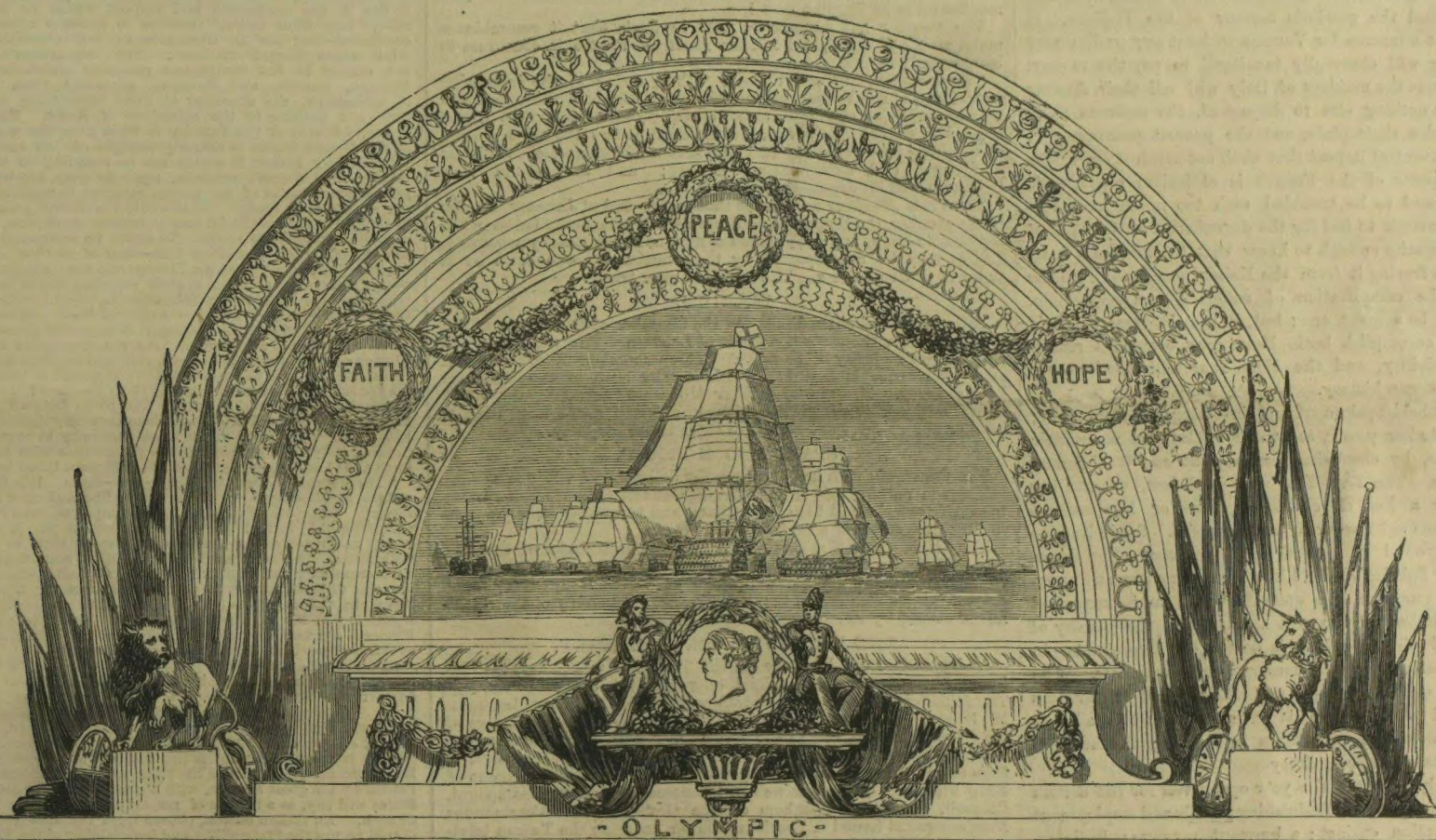
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE NEW YEAR.

WHATEVER may be the demerits of the year EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, now fast approaching to its close, and soon to be as dead if not as obsolete as the year ONE, it has, at all events in our realm of Great Britain, taught the valuable lesson of Self-

reliance to the year EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY. Amid the wars and commotions of the last twelvemonth, one fact became strongly impressed upon the proverbially slow, obtuse, and unsuspicious mind of our Anglo-Saxon people. As a nation we awakened tardily, but not too late, to the knowledge that we were not prepared so thoroughly as we ought to have been to

play our proper part in the great drama of our time. The warning voice first raised by the Duke of Wellington in 1846 took no less than thirteen years to excite the obedience which the great man expected. It took revolution and counter-revolution; the fall of a Monarchy; the collapse of a Republic; the growth of an Empire; commotion and complication in every part of Europe; a great war



T. H. WILSON

PRINCESS



in the Crimea, another great war in Italy, and the prospect of still further wars and difficulties in every part of Christendom, to make us open our eyes to our real situation. But they were opened at last, and just in time to save our reputation. Though richer in character, in energy, and in money than our neighbours, we seemed to be poorer in public spirit, or, if not in that, in Common Sense. We had been dreaming and prattling about peace so long that the new generation began to believe, in spite of experience, that war, more especially on our own shores, was impossible. Our young men had never learned, and our old men had made haste to unlearn, the art of war; and we had so long accustomed ourselves to rely upon the innocent inaggressiveness of foreign nations that we seemed to be fast becoming demoralised and emasculated. But the lessons of 1859 were sharp enough to complete the work which the Duke of Wellington inaugurated; and 1860 will see us, for the first time since 1815, in our proper position amid the nations of Europe—strong upon the seas, strong upon our coasts, strong in our cities and towns, strong physically as well as morally; and, if not beloved for our Liberty, respected for our Power, by all the despots of Europe.

The bygone year opened amid rumours of war. The New Year opens amid soft speeches, conciliatory arguments, a Congress, and all the signs and omens of peace. The occupation of Lombardy, Venetia, and Central Italy by Austria was the pivot on which all European affairs seemed to revolve up to the period of the liberation of Lombardy by the sword of the Emperor Napoleon. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope seems as if it would share with Austrian tenacity of grip the unhappy distinction of a cause of quarrel that may yet convulse the world if the Emperor of the French be thwarted in his admirable project. The scheme which has been promulgated for restricting the temporal dominion of the Pope to the city of Rome and a garden is of itself an immense movement, worthy of all support on its own merits, and which, if it can be combined with the removal of the Austrians from Venetia, will give the world the peace which it craves. But not even the removal of the Papal incubus, mighty as the benefit would be, will suffice alone for the tranquillisation of Italy. The fire that smoulders to the south of the Alps, and from the Alps to the Adriatic, cannot be extinguished while an Austrian soldier or functionary remains upon the soil to inflame the animosities and wound the patriotic honour of the Italians. If Austria will accept a ransom for Venetia without any preliminary fighting, all Italy will cheerfully tax itself to pay the money. In such a holy cause the maidens of Italy will sell their flowing locks if they have nothing else to dispose of, the matrons their trinkets, the nobles their plate, and the poorest peasants will consent to any amount of impost that shall not crush them to the earth. The Emperor of the French is of Italian blood, and, though not supposed to be troubled with too much heart, he may have heart enough to feel for the degradation of the land of his fathers, and sagacity enough to know that to free Italy from the Pope, without freeing it from the Kaiser, would not cure the misery or end the complication of suffering and oppression. Either result will be a great one; but, if the Congress of Paris of 1860 can but accomplish both, Peace may become a reality instead of a possibility, and the New Year will be for ever memorable in European history.

The Old Year beheld Spain confident, insulting, and aggressive; anxious to vindicate her power, and to prove that she was neither defunct nor effete, by chastising her ancient and traditional enemies the Moors. The New Year will, doubtless, witness her withdrawal, after a loss of character more or less serious, from a position she ought never to have assumed. Spain had no just or rational ground of quarrel with Morocco. She determined to fight for fighting's sake, like a Tipperary boy at Donnybrook fair; or for purposes even worse, if worse can be suggested in the case of a nation. Spain will have to pay the penalty of her crime, if not in defeat—which is not at all improbable—in domestic complications and pecuniary embarrassments. The sympathy of the world has gone against her; and in our days Sympathy is a real power, that adds extra strength to the hands of the Moorish troops and population in resisting the needless and wicked invasion of their territory.

In matters purely domestic the year opens well for the British people. Pauperism and crime diminishing; trade and employment increasing; disaffection extinct; a buoyant revenue; India reconquered, and on the road to pay its own expenses;—what more need be added to the list of benefits to make the British people thankful for their lot? Yet there is one other cause of gratitude. Our proud cousins on the other side of the Atlantic have remembered that our blood is theirs, and have ceased to urge any pretensions with regard to the island of San Juan unworthy of them to make or of us to listen to. They will not drive us into a corner, or we them; and the dispute, or rather the difference, between us will be amicably settled as becomes free men and children of the same free stock. The States and Kingdoms of our old Europe may reel to and fro like drunken men, but Great Britain and the United States of America will stand erect, and give inferior nations the benefit of their example. Such, in brief, are the lessons and the prospects of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY.

**PHOTOGRAPHY IN EDINBURGH.**—Last Saturday the Photographic Society of Scotland opened their fourth annual exhibition in Edinburgh. The collection is extensive and shows considerable progress over that of last year. The views and landscapes attract immediate attention on account of execution and size. Several of these are by local artists, both professional, and amateur while others are due to the skill of their French and American brethren in the art. Messrs. Brady, of New York, exhibit a series of very fine pictures—a portrait of the President, Mr. Buchanan, and some large heads, being particularly worthy of note. Mr. Mayall, of London, exhibits an interesting selection from the portraits of the notabilities he has photographed during the past year. His portrait of the Prince of Wales (just executed) attracts considerable attention, partly on account of its size and finish, and partly from the fact of his Royal Highness being well known to the citizens from his recent sojourns in Edinburgh.

Wilhelm Grimm, the younger of the two eminent brothers, who, by their united efforts, have so contributed to the knowledge of German antiquity, German folk-lore, and the history of the German language, died on the 16th inst., at Berlin, in consequence of an abscess on the back, from which he had been suffering for the last fortnight.

The King of Abyssinia has received gladly the vernacular Scriptures sent by the Bible Society, through the Bishop of Jerusalem, to Abyssinia. The subjects of the King amount to about 4,000,000, of whom about two-thirds are Christian and the rest Mohammedan. The heathen population in the Galla country, to the south, is about 9,000,000, and missions will probably soon be commenced among them.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

M. De la Guéronnière's pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress," and the dialogue between a Frenchman and an Englishman (abstracts of both of which will be found elsewhere), indicate the strong desire of Louis Napoleon to associate his Government with the European policy of Great Britain in preference to that of any of the Continental States. The mercantile letters from Paris state that the pamphlet on "The Pope and the Congress" has created a great sensation in all financial circles, and that the effect has been favourable. Most of the Paris journals remark, as was to be expected, on the pamphlet. The appreciations of our contemporaries are in general more than usually favourable, and, with the exception of the clerical and Legitimist organs, the approbation expressed is remarkable for the unanimity which it proves to prevail. The *Constitutionnel* of Monday, in an article signed by its principal editor, M. Grandguillot, says:—"The *Times* is perfectly correct in considering the pamphlet 'Le Pape et le Congrès' as a political expression of the good understanding and conciliation between France and England." The *Constitutionnel* congratulates itself on this result, as it is necessary that the two great nations of the West remain united in the interest of civilisation and of the European balance of power.

The Papal Nuncio has intimated to Count Walewski the impossibility for the Pope to be represented at the Congress if an official denial was not given to the rumoured authorship of the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès;" and it is asserted that Count Walewski has declared to the diplomatic corps in Paris that, as long as he remains at the head of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès" should not be considered as the programme of the French Ministry.

The Emperor proceeded on Thursday to Fontainebleau, where there is to be a grand hunting party. Prince Metternich is among the guests.

The Emperor has conferred the grand cordon of the Legion d'Honneur on the Prince d'Orange.

Lord and Lady Cowley have received, at their country seat at Chantilly, the élite of the English residents in Paris.

On Tuesday the Princess Metternich paid her official visit to the Princess Clotilde and to the Princess Mathilde.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning announces that Prince Jerome has entered into a state of convalescence.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., had a lengthened audience of the Emperor, at the Tuileries, on Wednesday week.

The Government has given up the prosecutions against M. de Montalembert's pamphlet "Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et 1859," and against M. About's book.

General Montauban, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French expeditionary army to China, embarks on the 12th of January with his Staff at Marseilles, on board an English vessel, for his destination. The whole of the French troops, amounting to 10,000 men, have, with the exception of about 600, already taken their departure. These 600 will also embark before the date just mentioned in an English vessel.

The weather has become so mild in Paris that it resembles a moist month of April, while in the south of France it continues to be unusually severe.

"It is stated," says the *Pays*, "that, owing to the increasing importance of the French establishments in Oceania, there is some idea of modifying the organisation of the possessions in that part of the world, so that for the future there shall be two distinct divisions, each having its own governor. The first would comprise Tahiti, the Marquesas, and neighbouring islands; and the second New Caledonia and its dependencies."

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that on the 2nd of January, at nine in the evening, the Emperor and Empress will receive the ladies of the diplomatic body, and such others as have not been already presented. Ladies may be accompanied by their husbands, who must be in uniform or Court dress. The ladies to wear trains.

## BELGIUM.

After two days' warm discussion the Chamber of Deputies annulled the election for the arrondissement of Louvain. The resolution was carried by a majority of 58 to 42. Three members abstained, and among them M. Henry de Brouckere, the head of the Moderate Liberal party. M. Grimez, another Moderate Liberal deputy, voted with the Right. The Ministers, who remained silent until the last quarter of an hour, gave their five votes to the majority.

## SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Queen of Spain has been happily delivered of a Princess. There is nothing new from Africa. General O'Donnell continues to sustain attacks and to repulse them, and is making slow progress in the construction of a road towards Tetuan.

The *Iberia* of the 21st instant states that the Kabyles of the Riff are said to be marching to Tetuan for the defence of the place. It adds that nothing but the howling of wolves is heard at night around the Spanish camp, the Moors having left many of their dead in the woods, by which those animals are attracted.

## THE REGENT OF CENTRAL ITALY.

A despatch from Florence, dated Thursday week, says:—"M. Buoncompagni made his official entry into this city this morning. The Ministers Cadorna and Ridolfi went to meet him at Leghorn. M. Buoncompagni was received at Florence by all the members of the Government, as well as the municipal authorities. An immense and enthusiastic crowd received him with the loudest applause. The flags and inscriptions which appeared in the city bore the name of King Victor Emmanuel, as well as the names of MM. Buoncompagni, Ricasoli, and other members of the Government." Commander Buoncompagni issued a proclamation on entering the Tuscan territory. He declares that he rests his dignity on the appointment by Carignan. He treats the Central Italian States, including the Romagna, as a League. He points to the promise of the Emperor of the French that the work of Italian national independence shall not be prevented by foreign intervention, and proclaims the name of Napoleon III. as one that will be immortal in history. He speaks of the European Congress about to assemble as destined to repair the evils that were done in 1815. He recommends temperate counsels, unity of will, and unshaken constancy. He appears among the Central Italians with no other ambition than that of seconding the Italian policy of Piedmont, and he calls himself, in conclusion, the Governor-General of the United Provinces of Central Italy.

## AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has given an official denial to the statement that numerous arrests and prosecutions were the result of the recent meetings of the Hungarian Protestants. It is officially declared that only three persons were charged with "exciting the inhabitants to disobedience," and that they have since been liberated.

## PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class on Baron von Köller, Austrian Under-Secretary of State.

The members of the Prussian Royal family assembled at the palace of the Prince Regent on Saturday, and, according to custom, presented Christmas presents to his Royal Highness and his consort the Princess of Prussia, and also made the usual mutual interchange of presents.

The Marquis de Moustier, the Extraordinary Ambassador and accredited Minister of France to the Prussian Court, was received at a private audience by the Prince Regent yesterday week, and delivered to his Royal Highness an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French notifying his Excellency's recall. The Marquis has left Berlin for his new post at Vienna. Prince Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne Lauragnais, the successor to the Marquis de Moustier, is expected to arrive in Berlin in February.

## RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter states that the Minister of Finance has contradicted the prevalent reports of an approaching change in the Russian customs tariffs.

The Russian Government has sent three million silver roubles to Sebastopol to be distributed among those who suffered loss during the siege.

## UNITED STATES.

Advices from Washington state that, on the whole, the mission of General Scott to San Juan proves satisfactory to the Government, although it has not accomplished quite all that was desired. The temporary engagements entered into are approved by the President and Cabinet. The British authorities are to join in the military occupation of San Juan, and each nation is to have 100 men on the island.

The House of Representatives has made no progress towards the election of a Speaker, having been fully engaged in irritating discussions respecting slavery and the Harper's Ferry insurrection, subjects which have also completely occupied the Senate. The period at which the Representatives may succeed in choosing a Speaker is utterly uncertain, and, consequently, the delivery of the President's Message is indefinitely postponed. The excitement caused throughout the United States by the Harper's Ferry outbreak and Brown's execution seems to be increasing rather than decreasing.

The remainder of the prisoners in the Harper's Ferry affair were executed at Charleston, Virginia, on the 16th inst. All passed off quietly, no attempt at rescue having been made.

The funeral of John Brown, the leader of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, took place at the residence of his family, North Elba, New York, on Thursday, Dec. 8. The body was taken on the previous Monday to North Elba, from New York, under the charge of Mrs. John Brown, accompanied by Wendell Phillips, of Boston, and J. Miller McKim, of Philadelphia. The scene was a most affecting one. Mr. McKim and Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered addresses over the grave.

## CHINA.

It is stated in Shanghai that the Chinese Government has applied for an American mediation on the late differences.

The last Russian courier from China, who left on the 17th of October, announces that the Russian Embassy at Peking was enjoying perfect safety and liberty, thus contradicting recent rumours to the contrary.

## THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.

A PAMPHLET just issued in Paris under the above title has produced a great sensation; and no wonder, for, though bearing the name of M. De la Guéronnière as its author, it is generally supposed that the pamphlet comes out under the sanction of Louis Napoleon, if, indeed, it was not penned by the Emperor himself. The following are its chief points:—

The writer, having asserted, in the first place, that it is essential to the spiritual dignity and independence of the Pope that he should be an independent Sovereign, proceeds as follows:—"We are of opinion that the separation of the Romagna would not tend to diminish the temporal power of the Pope. His territory, it is true, would be diminished, but his political authority, disencumbered of a resistance which paralyzes it, would not be weakened, but morally strengthened. For, let us repeat it, the authority of the Head of the Church does not lie in the extent of a territory which he cannot retain except by the support of foreign arms, and in the number of subjects which he is obliged to oppress to make them submit; it lies in the confidence and respect which he inspires, and which relieve him from having recourse to extreme measures of rigour and constraint—had for all Governments, but especially so for a Prince who reigns Gospel in hand. The importance of the Pope does not consist in the twenty-one provinces which he actually possesses. Bologna, Ancona, and Ravenna, separated from Rome by a chain of mountains, the character of their inhabitants, and historical souvenirs, add nothing to the splendour of Rome. The Pope throning at Rome, his seat at the Vatican, is what awes the world. The Sovereign of the Roman States is scarcely thought of. By restoring the Romagna to the Holy Father it would not be restoring to him respectful, submissive, and devoted subjects, ready to obey his behests; it would be giving him enemies of his power, resolved to resist him, and whom force alone could keep under. What would the Church gain thereby? It would be obliged to see unfaithful sons in rebellious subjects, and to excommunicate those it ought to strike. To assert its sovereignty it would, perhaps, have to renounce its noblest title—that of Mother. This is not what it desires. This is not what the Bishops and the Catholics desire. A resumption of possession acquired at such sacrifices would be a disaster and not a triumph. For some 100,000 inhabitants restored to the temporal sway of the Pope it would give a blow to his spiritual authority from which the protection of God and the wisdom of Europe will know how to protect it."

"But this is not all. Let us take the impossible supposition that the Church does not fear this damage, and that the Pope does not retreat before this extremity; let us suppose that it is agreed to restore the Romagna to the Pontifical Government—how is it to be done? Is it by the voice of persuasion and by good counsel? But those means have been exhausted. The Emperor of the French, who has constantly defended the rights of the Holy See, has exercised all his moral authority to calm the public mind in Central Italy, and to reconcile the populations with their former Governments. It has not succeeded, and its influence failed before the impossible. "There remains, then, but one means—force. It is force only which can restore the Romagna to the condition imposed upon it by treaties and by history. Can it be employed? And if employed, who is to be charged with executing it? Is it France? She cannot do it. A Catholic nation, she would never consent to strike so serious a blow at the moral power of Catholicism. A liberal nation, she could not compel a people to submit to a Government which their will rejects. Catholics who seek such a triumph for the Church appear to us as dangerous for it as would be for the Monarchy the Royalists who would dream of re-establishing the ancient legitimacy by the aid of a new invasion. As regards compelling peoples, France is not used to such work. When she meddled in their affairs it was to enfranchise them, and not to oppress them."

In conclusion the writer says:—"First, we wish that the Congress should recognise as an essential principle of European order the necessity of the temporal power of the Pope. That is for us the chief point. The principle here appears to us to have more value than the territorial possession, more or less extensive, that will be its natural consequence. As for this territory itself, the city of Rome includes all that is most important in it; the rest is only secondary. The city of Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter must be guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff by the great Powers, with a considerable revenue, that the Catholic States will pay, as a tribute of respect and protection to the Head of the Church. An Italian militia, chosen from the élite of the Federal army, should secure the tranquillity and inviolability of the Holy See. Municipal liberties, as extensive as possible, should release the Papal Government from all the details of administration, and thus give a share of public local life to those who are disinherited of political activity. Finally, every complication, every idea of war and of revolt, must be for ever banished from the territory governed by the Pope, that it may be said, where reigns the Vicar of Christ, there also reign well-being, concord, and peace."

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid, in giving the text of several manuscript prayers, or charms, which have been found upon the persons of the Moors, states that one of them contains 5000 times the words "God is merciful!" repeated over and over again without any other sentence whatever.

Lord John Russell, in reply to a memorial in which a number of British merchants complained of the outrages to which Englishmen are subjected in Mexico, has informed the memorialists that endeavours are making to effect a common understanding on the subject between England, France, and the United States.

M. Questel, proprietor of the Café de Foy at Paris, has just died from a rather remarkable cause. During the very severe weather he went down to visit his ice-well, in order to superintend the arrangements for getting a good supply for next summer, when he was overcome by the cold and died a short time after.

The Mayor of Biarritz has been charged by the Empress Eugénie to deliver a splendid emerald brooch, set with pearls, to Mlle. Moussempe, daughter of the Deputy Mayor, who presented a bouquet to her Majesty on her arrival last season at Biarritz. The Emperor has also sent 1000*l.* to the Mayor for distribution among the poor.

In a letter to a Glasgow friend, Garibaldi states his reasons for resigning his high military post in Central Italy. He "spurned" the "present politics" of the Italian chiefs, and thought it his duty "to leave them to themselves." In leaving them, however, he states that he has not left "the country and her sacred cause."

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The mail-steamer *Athena*, which arrived at Southampton on Sunday evening, brings intelligence from the Cape to the 20th of November. Parliament had been further prorogued to the 11th of January, 1860; but it was not expected to meet for the dispatch of business until March. The intelligence received at the Cape by the last outward mail of the reappointment of Sir George Grey had called forth a burst of rejoicing. The Cape Town and Wellington Railway was progressing most favourably. Numbers of workmen were employed on various portions of the line. The frontier districts and Kaffraria were peaceful. In the eastern province of the colony some apprehension has been felt with regard to the introduction of immigrants now, lest the supply may exceed the demand; and, consequently, the Immigration Board of Port Elizabeth lately passed a resolution informing the Government that, in their opinion, the general immigration into that province should, for the present, be suspended, and attention be directed to the "permit" system.



FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

As the half hour before dinner is usually supposed to be dedicated to canvassing our neighbours' shortcomings, so the interval before the assemblage of the Congress is now devoted to the equally charitable office of general censure and reprobation of almost every man engaged in the "Italian question." After a period of intense anxiety and action, when each day brought events enough for an ordinary year, this time of jarring counsels and tardy result may naturally inspire not alone a sentiment of discontent, but one of deep distrust and suspicion. Cavour, Rattazzi, D'Azeglio, and Garibaldi have each come in for his separate share of blame, and all that they have done amiss, or failed to do right, is now in this "piping time of peace" converted into "leading articles." That Cavour was out-manœuvred by the Emperor none can doubt. But, after all, is it a very great slur on a man's astuteness that he was worsted in a game of statecraft by one at the head of two hundred thousand soldiers, and who could restore by a battle what he might lose at the council board?

As though the very air and atmosphere of Italy inspired intrigue and deception, every man who has borne a prominent part in this question has either been the knave or the dupe. Cavour has been jockeyed by Louis Napoleon; Garibaldi was made the tool of the Mazzinians, and only rescued from the peril by his personal attachment to the King; Ricasoli and his party were tricked into the annexation policy by the Turin Cabinet, which was itself but the speaking-trumpet of French policy. There never was such an imbroglio.

As for poor Tuscany, she has been treated like an estate in Chancery where, pending the litigation as to the ownership, every one has endeavoured to carve out something for himself. Half the treasury of the country been ten times richer than it is it could not support the burdens now imposed upon it. Armies of professors and public functionaries daily are announced in the *Monitore*; and, to bear the enormous charge of these appointments, not only are the taxes of the coming year anticipated, but, by a threat of increased duties on all articles of import, the merchants have been induced to release all their bonded goods, and thus place in the hands of Government a very large sum of ready money. And yet, with all these resources thus appropriated and anticipated, the Government is actually about to negotiate a loan for thirty millions of lire.

One thing is quite clear from all this, that whoever may have the fortune to secure the throne of the new Italian State will succeed to a property very heavily incumbered; nor will this be the only point of resemblance to an Irish estate, for he will discover, besides, that he will have to deal with a whole population of squatters, left there by his predecessors, these squatters being the newly-appointed officials, all of whom have now a vested interest in keeping things as they are. As for the Regency, who knows one word of truth about it? M. Buoncompagni says he goes with full powers, civil and military. M. Ricasoli says, "Don't believe him; he is only a man of straw set up to frighten the old ladies of the reactionary party. It is I am the State!" Meanwhile a portion of the Chamber, declaring themselves dissatisfied with all Ricasoli's late acts, have announced that they adhere to the annexation simply and unconditionally, and thus already there is a split in the Tuscan counsels.

Since my last letter I have learned that the Tuscan Government has prohibited the preacher of whom I made some mention to you. A measure of very doubtful policy was then urged on by the menace of the Archbishop to leave Florence if the "heresy" were not silenced. It is clear in all this, and indeed in other signs, that M. Ricasoli either undervalues the importance of English sympathy for his cause or sadly miscalculates how to obtain it.

A "FRENCHMAN" ON THE INVASION TOPIC.

The *Times* Paris correspondent gives a long conversation which took place a few days since between an Englishman and a Frenchman upon the attitude of France towards England, and says he has reason to believe that the statement made in answer to the Englishman faithfully renders the opinions expressed in high quarters in Paris.

The Frenchman treats the feelings of alarm in England as actual folly for which there is no foundation, and maintains that the Emperor has from the commencement given every guarantee of his desire to live in harmony with England. In support of this he quotes his conduct in all great events since his accession to power. The Frenchman denies that the army desires, or that France could obtain, any advantage—material or moral—from a war with England.

With regard to the main question of the great development of the French navy, he maintained that it is not excessive. He explained that, by a Royal ordinance of the 22nd of November, 1846, the total strength of the naval forces on a peace footing was to be 323 ships, including 40 liners and 50 sailing vessels. The Crimean war found France with very few steamships, and at the same time demonstrated that henceforth every man-of-war must be a seaman. The Emperor, consequently, named in 1855 a commission to fix the basis of the new fleet necessary for France. The commission reported in favour of the transformation of the sailing-ships, and demanded an augmentation of the annual grant for maintenance by 25,000,000*fr.* for thirteen years to complete the transformation. The Council of State reduced that sum to 17,000,000*fr.* in 1859. The French fleet consists of 27 ships of the line and 15 frigates, screw, completed, and three plated frigates; so that, to arrive at the peace footing decided on under Louis Philippe, France has 13 ships of the line to transform, and 35 frigates to build, which will still require ten years at least.

With respect to the large supplies of coals and the flat-bottomed boats, the attitude of the late English Tory Government, and its siding with Austria, together with its having been on the point of considering coals contraband of war, make such supplies necessary, and the light boats were ordered for the conveyance of the coals from Nantes to Brest by the external canals, and are very different from those used for landing troops. Large quantities of English coal were also sent for French consumption to the East.

In conclusion, the Frenchman states, in explanation of the continued activity in French arsenals, that France, like other countries, is in a complete state of transformation. She has to change not only all the material of her navy, but on land also the whole of her artillery, and, although the Emperor had in Italy 200 rifled cannon, he will still require three or four years to accomplish the definitive transformation.

The use of the decimal system, as regards measures of length, is to be obligatory in Portugal from the 1st of January next.

Mr Harris has received the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty the Queen of England in Switzerland.

A national association has been founded at Turin by members of the Left and Left Centre, to instruct the electors, and to promote, under the auspices of Italian liberty and independence, the development of constitutional rights.

Mr. Gowen, the American contractor for removing the obstructions from Sebastopol harbour, has now finished his work with the outer line of sunken vessels, so that they do not obstruct navigation. The large frigate *Vladimir* was successfully raised on the 14th of October.

If we may believe a Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, the Spanish Government has undertaken to pay, by four instalments, the debt of £500,000 due to England for the stores supplied to Queen Isabella during the civil war.

The new cigar-shaped steamer, projected by Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore (of which an illustration has been given in this Journal), is said to have made a very satisfactory trial trip, attaining a speed of fifteen knots an hour.

In consequence of the enlargement of the area of Paris the Government has ordered, on the 1st of January, the opening of 319 new bakers' shops. Eight new theatres are also to be constructed. *Panem et circenses* over again.

The *Delhi Gazette* says that "The Bara Rajah is going to turn Christian, and marry the daughter of one of the section writers of the Government secretariat. The Rajah of Kooporthulla set the example by marrying a young Christmas lady, and it seems others are going to follow it."

The Duke and Duchess de Brabant gave a grand musical soirée at the Palace at Brussels a few evenings ago. More than 300 cards of invitation were issued. In addition to the members of the Royal household, there were present the Ministers and members of the diplomatic body, a number of senators and deputies, the civil and military authorities of the city, &c.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—It is stated that Government has decided on providing Dr. Livingstone with a new steamer, for the purpose of enabling him to carry out his exploration of the Zambesi. It is also said that Mr. Gladstone has appropriated a sum of £2500 to the further exploration of the great Nyanza chain of lakes. Captain Spike will have the command of the latter expedition.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen will hold a presentation of the Victoria Cross on the 4th of January.

Works for the fortification of Chatham Dockyard are to be commenced without delay.

The *Nile*, 90, has been recommissioned as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian stations.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular stating that the Government are prepared to issue an additional supply of 50 per cent of long Enfield rifles, making up the 100 per cent, hoping next year to exchange them gradually for short Enfields.

The Armstrong guns intended to be forwarded to China were fired experimentally in the practice-range at Woolwich yesterday week. The trial, which is stated to be final, is said to have been exceedingly favourable.

A committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a granite column to the memory of the late Captain William Peel. A spot has been selected on the Clarence Esplanade, Southsea, between the two captured guns from Sebastopol.

On the 21st the 2nd battalion of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, stationed at Malta, had new colours given to them. The officers gave a ball in the evening, and the sergeants invited the sergeants of all the regiments in garrison to a banquet.

Government are about to erect a number of guns at Fort George on a principle different from that now in use. These large guns are to be on the newest principle, and will command the Moray Firth as well as a large district of country round about.

General Blunt died at Southampton last Saturday, at an advanced age. He distinguished himself in the Peninsular War in the Portuguese service, and fought under Lord Beresford. The gallant General received a pension from the Portuguese Government up to the day of his death.

The War-Office committee appointed to consider the question of an uniform for the Volunteer Corps throughout the country have (according to the *Globe*) recommended that the tunic should be of a brownish-grey colour, and that the colour of the facings and the shape and colour of the nether garments should be left to the taste of the several corps.

The seamen, upwards of a hundred, who were recently sentenced to imprisonment for not assisting to suppress a mutinous disturbance on board H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, have received a Royal pardon, and were set at liberty on Tuesday. The result of an inquiry into the subject is that the Lords of the Admiralty consider that the conduct of Captain Baillie is deserving of strong censure.

The important work of the defence of the Mumbles, commanding the roadstead at Swansea Bay, has been undertaken by Government, and the first steps for the erection of an efficient defensive work have just been taken. A battery of heavy guns is to be erected on the Lighthouse Island, which is completely inaccessible to an enemy, the water at half-flood surrounding it with a strong current. The cost of this work will be from £6000 to £8000.

The new theatre which has been erected at the Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham, for amateur performances by the troops, is now completed, and will be opened as soon as the scenery, dresses, &c., have been made. The building will accommodate upwards of 400 persons, having a commodious pit, composed of raised seats, the whole being well warmed and lighted. In addition to theatrical performances the building will be used for concerts and exhibitions for the troops during the winter months.

Two steam-batteries, the construction of which has been intrusted to Mr. Palmer, of Jarrow, and Messrs. Westwood and Baillie, of Millwall, will be ready in from twelve to fifteen months. The tonnage of each vessel is 3368, and the mere hulls will cost about £160,000 each. The lowest cost of the two when completed is estimated at about two-thirds of a million sterling. The larger batteries, two of which are being constructed with all possible dispatch, will each have cost about half a million when ready for sea.

Christmas Day was disgraced at Aldershot Camp by a serious riot between some men belonging to the 2nd battalion of the 24th Regiment and a company of the Tower Hamlets Militia, and which was unfortunately attended by the loss of one life, besides three men being wounded. The quarrel arose from a canteen discussion as to which regiment had been provided by its officers with the best Christmas dinner! It grew to such a pitch before it could be quelled that several shots were fired. Some of the window-frames were riddled with bullets, and it is marvellous that more lives were not lost.

The *Bombay Gazette* reports that the British army in the Presidency is in an excellent state of health. The latest returns show a considerable diminution of hospital cases. It is also satisfactory to find that the Government is giving attention to the establishment of barracks in the hill sanatoria of Northern India. "The families of our soldiers have been long uncared for—have been left to struggle unassisted with the necessities of their position in this country. We are now raising asylums for them on elevated hill stations, and establishing schools for the education of their children."

The mechanics and workmen employed in Chatham Dockyard have raised a sum for the purpose of presenting three testimonials to Lieut.-General Sir J. M. F. Smith, and also to Mr. P. Wykeham Martin and Mr. Sergeant Kinglake, as an acknowledgment of the great services rendered to the workmen in the Royal Dockyards by those gentlemen, through whose exertions, aided by the Right Hon. Mr. Wilson, late M.P. for Devonport (to whom a testimonial has already been presented from the workmen of Chatham Dockyard), the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act were extended to the mechanics and labourers employed in the naval establishments of the kingdom. The testimonials which have been selected by the committee consist of three massive silver tankards, elegantly chased and of the most beautiful workmanship, each weighing nearly forty ounces.

STEAM-HAMMER FOR WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—For some time past a steam-hammer, intended to be employed in the forging of Armstrong guns in Woolwich Arsenal, has been in course of construction on the works of Messrs. R. Morrison and Co. Ouseburn. The apparatus, which is on the principle of the well-known patent possessed by the Messrs. Morrison, will be one of immense power. The hammer bar and face weigh four tons, and the cylinder in which this bar works, with its glands, within a few hundred-weight of six tons. The cylinder is supported on two frames—each of nine tons—and each of these again rests on a bedplate of the same weight. Through these bedplates projects the anvil, which is a mass of wrought iron, faced with steel, and imbedded in an immense block of cast-iron, weighing upwards of twenty-one tons. In the management of the hammer great perfection has been attained. The stroke can be given with a force exactly corresponding with the weight of the hammer; while, on the one hand, this force can be diminished at pleasure; or, on the other, greatly increased by the application of the propelling steam above or below the piston. In regard to speed of working, also, it possesses capabilities which seem to adapt it to almost every variety of work, for it can be made either to descend like the heavy sledge, "with measured beat and slow," or to deliver from 200 to 300 strokes a minute.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Three lamentable shipwrecks are announced. The *Bervie Castle* sailed from Gravesend for Adelaide, on the 15th instant, having on board twenty-two passengers, a crew numbering thirty-four souls, and a very valuable cargo. On the following Sunday the pilot left her off Dover, when she shaped her course towards Plymouth, where she was to take on board eighteen other passengers. She never, however, reached Plymouth, and it is supposed that she was lost in the terrific gale which sprang up on Tuesday night. Portions of her cargo have been washed ashore, and it is conjectured, from the fact that several casks which have been picked up near Calais were stored in the bottom of the hold, that she must have gone entirely to pieces. Nothing has been heard of the crew and passengers, and it is feared that all have perished.—The second wreck is that of the *Lady Franklin*, of Liverpool. On the 29th ult., when on her way to Maranhão, she was struck by a large ship, and soon afterwards went down. It is believed that all her crew, with the exception of a man named Matthews, who was picked up and carried into Cadiz, perished in the wreck. If Matthews's statement be correct, the behaviour of those on board the ship which ran into the *Lady Franklin* was most atrocious. He asserts that the ship promised to remain near the sinking vessel, but immediately afterwards she "was seen to steer away, and was soon lost sight of."—The third disaster occurred off the Mull of Galloway, and also resulted from a collision. The steamer *Lrya*, plying between Belfast and Fleetwood, came into collision with the schooner *Seetheart*, the latter sinking with such rapidity that four out of a crew of five persons were drowned. The *Lrya* was also damaged to such an extent that she had to be towed to Greenock.

The Board of Trade have issued the official report on the inquiry into the loss of the *Paramatta*, wrecked on the 30th of June last, on a reef called Horseshoe, lying off the island of Anegada. The report attributes the loss of the ship to the default of Captain Baynton, her commander, and the Board of Trade have in consequence directed that his certificate be suspended for twelve months.

Lord Normanby has issued a pamphlet of fifty pages, entitled "The Congress and the Cabinet." The noble Lord is labouring under great dissatisfaction and distrust of the present Cabinet. He thinks the joint superintendence of foreign affairs by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell is a fatal arrangement; and he says he has been induced to break silence by the notion entertained that Lord Palmerston is about to send himself to the Congress.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

LET us review the year that is out this day, and in a very few words, so that we may run at once into other matters.

Literature has not given much to permanent literature. Of perishable literature we have had so much that the librarians of the British Museum are driven all but mad with the thick coming-in of things made to die, yet designed by the Legislature—not unwisely—to be preserved. What we are asked—and we ourselves are often asked—is the book of 1859—we cannot answer. Ask Lord Macaulay; can he answer? Ask Mr. Carlyle; ask Mr. Murray; ask Mr. Mudie. The year 1859 will not form a remarkable year in the annals of English literature.

Art has given, by importation and purchase, a couple of Raysdaels and a Julio Romagno. The Royal Academy Exhibition in Trafalgar-square was mightily under mark, and Death has taken Leslie from among us.

To catalogue losses in 1859.—Science has suffered much. The world has lost the younger Brunel, and has lost, perhaps, a greater man in the younger Stephenson. What, then, is the summary of 1859? Literature has acquired nothing, Art has lost Leslie, and Science has lost Brunel and Stephenson.

We do not enter the new year well. Yet there is hope. At Wellington College, the other day, the boys on the Duke's foundation played in a farce of their own composition. There was no translation from the French (those new conquerors of a Norman race); but there was English fun of the first quality, such as the Master of Revels would have licensed under any Lord of Misrule, and Queen Elizabeth would have sat to hear throughout, looking occasionally at Sir Christopher Hatton's shoestrings, and glancing, Queen-like, at Essex's shovel beard, or Burleigh's approving nod.

Lord Palmerston—of whom we have seldom occasion to complain—made a sad mistake the other day in his speech about "The Press." The occasion was not a very great one; but it was a *Premier* who spoke; in fact, England was represented by Lord Palmerston. Then, what was the mistake? Oh! we have not come to that so readily. Viscount Palmerston made a slip. This veteran of the Commons—almost the father of the Commons—did a noble act—proposing "The Press"—the first time the press was ever proposed by a Prime Minister (what would Walpole have said!)—and then fell into the folly—through forgetfulness of course—of throwing a libel on the memory of a man, and that man Woodfall, to whom we owe so much. Romsey ale and Broadlands beer must have been a little in the head of the noble Viscount when he did an injustice, unintentional we have no doubt, to the friend of Junius and the father of three generations of Woodfalls.

Mr. Collier is about to give us a new edition, with elaborate but not overlaid notes, of that book for men and boys, for women and for girls—Spenser's "Faerie Queene." We have seen four of the five volumes, and matchless they look in type, paper, pressing, and—better still—editing. What does not English literature owe to Edmund Spenser? Mr. Collier is to give us a *Life*—sure to be curious.

The power of the press. What is it? An article in the *Times* a few weeks since—a leader—brought eight thousand pounds sterling (not Scotch) to a charitable asylum.

We gave in this column a little current of fact to a belief very generally entertained that Mr. Dickens had Mr. Leigh Hunt in his mind's eye when he described Skimpole. Mr. Dickens has denied, since Mr. Hunt's death, that Skimpole was Leigh Hunt. He had, he admits, a sort of notion that Mr. Hunt would make a figure in a novel, and, by the advice of friends, sobered his character to universal life; and we believe him. What Johnson said of Pope v. Hill cannot be said of Mr. Dickens—that Pope was wanton in his attack and mean in his retreat.

It is sad to see the decay of the city of London. Gog and Magog, where are you? You twelve great Companies, where are you? Of the twenty-six Aldermen governing this noble city, what companies do they represent? A return, just published within the sound of Bow bells, assures us that the bulk of the twenty-six belong to—what? Why, to the Company of Spectacle-makers!

"Mr. T. L. H." has just put forth a new edition of his father's life. It is "The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt." And we have read it through for a fourth time. We have marked a slip. Shall we name it? Yes. Here it is:—

Du Bois was one of those wits who, like the celebrated Eichard, have no faculty of gravity. He, Dr. King, and I Eichard, would have made a capital trio over a table for scholarship, mirth, drinking, and religion.—*Leigh Hunt's Autobiography*, ed. 1850, p. 177.

We have drank with Du Bois; and we know that Eichard—on the part of Leigh Hunt and his well-read son—is a mistake for Estcourt—the jolly Dick Estcourt of Addison, Pope, Parnell, and Gay, to say nothing of Dick Steele.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Thermometer at 5 a.m.	Thermometer at 10 a.m.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 p.m.	Maximum at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	
Dec. 14	29.987	27.1	25.6	95	5	0.10	25.3	30.3	NNW. N.	.412
" 15	29.971	27.9	27.4	93	0	25.7	32.4	32.4	NNW. N.	.249
" 16	29.766	24.7	22.5	92	9	20.0	30.9	30.9	NNW. N.	.60
" 17	29.747	23.6	21.7	93	9	14.6	28.2	28.2	ESE. NNW.	.67
" 18	29.762	21.4	20.3	96	5	20.7	28.6	28.6	ESE. NE.	.125
" 19	29.825	24.4	22.3	93	7	15.3	30.6	30.6	ESE. NE.	.98
" 20	29.711	31.2	26.3	86	9	14.8	35.7	35.7	S. SW.	.885
" 21	29.362	39.8	33.3	60	1	27.0	44.7	44.7	SW. W.	.488
" 22	29.601	36.0	33.1	90	4	31.7	39.8	39.8	SW. W.	.130
" 23	29.521	33.2	32.7	98	9	31.0	36.8	36.8	NNW. ESE.	.88
" 24	29.205	40.3	38.6	94	7	—	45.8	—	ESE. S.	.250
" 25	29.148	43.1	40.3	91	6	36.1	45.2	45.2	SSW.	.241
" 26	28.899	39.3	37.3	95	10	37.3	44.3	44.3	SW. E.	.317
" 27	28.961	41.8	36.8	84	7	33.0	47.6	47.6	SW. W. NNE.	.203

On Tuesday se'night the eighth annual meeting was held at Worcester for the award of prizes to the students in the Government School of Design. Lord Ward presided, and the report stated that during the last year 5292 students have received instruction in the central school.

THE PORT OF ZOULLA.—The *Débats* publishes the following account of the port in the Red Sea recently ceded to France:—"Zoulla, on the coast of Habesch, at the bottom of a fine bay near the spot once occupied by Adulis, was the most frequented port of the Red Sea in ancient times. The coast of Habesch is that part of the Abyssinian seaboard which extends from Cape Nese to the Straits of Ba'el-Mandeb, Cape Nese itself being situated at the boundary of Upper Egypt, opposite the Isle of Emeralds, of which the Viceroy of Egypt has recently taken possession. The town of Zoulla contains an industrious maritime population, said to be superior to any other on the coast. The port possesses excellent anchorage-ground, well sheltered from the north-west winds, which alone enter in the bay. Zoulla is also the most favourable port for communicating with the interior of the States of the Emperor Theodore, who reigns over the greater part of Abyssinia; moreover, it commands the Aden route. The cession of this port to France is said to have been made in strict conformity with established usages."



## LITERATURE.

**THE STORY OF NEW ZEALAND—PAST AND PRESENT—SAVAGE AND CIVILISED.** By ARTHUR S. THOMSON, M.D., Surgeon-Major 58th Regiment. Murray.

It may surprise some persons, and it will interest many, to find that New Zealand has received the notice of travellers so early as 1642. The earliest mention of this group of islands in the next century is in 1722, in a French translation of "Tasman's Journal." It is alluded to, or dealt with, in accounts of voyages and Acts of Parliament from time to time all through that century; and in 1804 we find an account of New Zealand by John Savage, surgeon, who visited the Bay of Islands and conveyed a New Zealander to England. In 1820 a grammar of the language of New Zealand was compiled by Professor Lee, of Cambridge, aided by two natives, Hongi and Waikato, which was the first attempt to reduce the language to writing. From this time every year produced some publication relating to this colony, which thickened as time advanced, until its bibliography reached to ninety volumes, two hundred pamphlets, and nearly a hundredweight of Parliamentary papers. Dr. Thomson very justly thinks it necessary to state his reasons for writing about a country on which so much paper and ink have been expended. They are briefly these:—On embarking to join his regiment in New Zealand he could find no book containing a general history of the colony; and at that time several professing to be accounts of New Zealand limited their information to one settlement and one race, while others were evidently written for political, colonising, or religious purposes, and not a few were mere mercantile advertisements. In the hope of filling up this literary and historical gap he occasionally amused his leisure hours in collecting materials for the present work, and his means of doing so were considerable. During eleven years' residence he saw much of the country; held intercourse with representative men; sojourned for months among the aborigines of the interior; was permitted by the Colonial Secretary to consult many unpublished official documents; and enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing the true manner in which New Zealanders talk over passing events among themselves from an enlightened native, Wiremu Maahi te Rangikabeke, a chief among the warriors of Rotura, who lived on terms of friendship with Dr. Thomson in his house, and was a valuable contributor to Governor Grey's "Traditions and Chants of the New Zealanders." From personal observation and materials culled from these sources Dr. Thomson has in the volumes before us essayed to sketch the natural history of the country, to narrate the story of its people, their spiritual conquest, and the dawn of civilisation among them; to show how a few Anglo-Saxons planted and managed a colony in the midst of cannibals; has described their bygone dangers and difficulties, their present efforts to render a theoretical constitution practically useful, and the progress they have made in developing the resources of England's most distant colony. It need hardly be said that, even if all this was imperfectly worked out, the book would be full of interest; but the care and minuteness which mark the process of giving effect to his ideas by the author render it as valuable as it is readable. The work is divided into parts, comprising, respectively, the Country and its Native Inhabitants, the History of its Discovery by Europeans—which latter embraces its political and social annals down to the present time—and the Decrease of the New Zealanders. A glance at the contents of each separate chapter of these divisions will show how varied and how comprehensive are the subjects dealt with, and, although written plainly and without any literary affectation, the current of the style runs smoothly and pleasantly. With a pointed allusion to the chapter headed "Hints to Emigrants," we must leave the consideration of a book which satisfactorily redeems the promise contained in its title of "The Story of New Zealand." It ought, however, to be added that the work contains a number of characteristic pictorial illustrations.

**A VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.** By Sir JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., F.R.S. Smith and Elder.

Illness and the consequent commands of his medical men to undertake a sea voyage of six or seven weeks' duration sent the late Governor of Hong-Kong and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China cruising in the Indian Seas. He considered that the relations of China with the Eastern Spanish Archipelago were not unimportant, and were likely to be extended in consequence of the stipulations of Lord Elgin's Treaty of Tien-Tsin. Besides, the slowly-advancing commercial liberalism of the Spaniards had opened three additional ports to foreign trade, of which, until then, Manila had the monopoly. Sir John Bowring decided, therefore, after calling at the capital of the Philippine Islands in order to obtain the facilities for an extension of his trip, to visit Zamboango, Iloilo, and Sual. He readily obtained the necessary requirements from the Captain-General; and, as he enjoyed rare advantages in obtaining the information he sought, he felt encouraged to record the impressions he received, and to give publicity to the facts which he gathered in the course of inquiries relating to a group of islands which, he truly says, are but imperfectly known, and which probably are associated in the minds of most of us only with that ruby which Le Sage has made immortal in the pages of "Gil Blas." It is more than three hundred and forty years since the Portuguese navigator, Fernando de Magelhaes—more generally known by his Spanish designation Magellan—proposed to Carlos I. an expedition of discovery in the Eastern Seas; but it took five expeditions to conquer and pacify the people before, under Philip II., the Spaniards established themselves on the islands which had been previously called by the name of their Sovereign; but at length, in 1581, Manila, up to the present time the capital of the group, was founded. Taking this populous and prosperous section of the Philippines as its starting-point, Sir John Bowring's narrative traverses a multiplicity of subjects. Besides circumstantial accounts of visits to La Laguna and Tazabas, and the ports of Zamboango, Iloilo, and Sual, the volume embraces a brief but comprehensive history of the Philippine Isles, their geography, climate, population, manners, and superstitions of the people, ethnology, administration of justice, army and navy, public instruction, ecclesiastical establishments, languages, native produce, vegetables, animals, minerals, manufactures, commerce, finance, taxation, and even so minute a feature as popular proverbs. Though his visit was a short one, it will be seen that the writer must have made good use of his time as well as of the advantages he enjoyed from immediate and constant intercourse with the various authorities, and his friendly reception by the natives of all classes; and it is certain that by the publication something, and perhaps a great deal, will be contributed to the useful knowledge of a region which is full of resources, which is a promising field for adventure, and an inviting receptacle for the superfluities of European wealth, activity, and intelligence; and every one will join in the wish expressed by Sir John Bowring that "commerce will complete the work in peace and prosperity which conquest began in perturbation and peril." It may be added that the style, as that of Sir John Bowring always is when he is unscientific and writing or speaking English, is singularly plain and simple, and there is all along the narrative an earnest faith and an ingenuous belief in the opinions he has formed which are characteristic of the author. The volume is lightened and the description aided by a number of illustrations.

**TRAVELS IN MOROCCO.** By the late JAMES RICHARDSON. Skeet. The writer of these volumes, now unhappily no more, is known as the author of some previous works, the result of his travels, and especially "A Mission to Central Africa" and "Travels in the Desert of Sahara." His objects in visiting Morocco were the same as those which had taken him on former occasions to Central Africa—namely, the amelioration of the strange and remarkable races of men who inhabit that part of the world. He aimed at the introduc-

tion of legitimate commerce with a view, in the first place, to strike at the slave-trade, and thus to pave the way for the diffusion of Christianity among a benighted people. While traveling with these main objects, he availed himself of his opportunities of studying the geography of the country, and of obtaining an insight into the manners, customs, prejudices, and sentiments of its inhabitants, as well as any other useful information in relation to it. After visiting Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, he proceeded into the interior of the country, and he died at Bornou, in Central Africa, whither he had been sent by her Majesty's Government to enter into treaties with



ALL SOULS' CHURCH, HALIFAX.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY E. HAIGH.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 649.

the chiefs of the surrounding districts. The present work is edited by his widow, who with justice thinks that in the present unsettled state of affairs in Morocco, in consequence of the war in which she is engaged with her ancient enemy, Spain, any information relative to a country so little known would be acceptable. On this point there can be little doubt; for few of us but have heard of late the question asked "Where can we get some book about Morocco?" The value and authenticity of the information imparted by Mr. Richardson is indorsed by Mr. Trent Cave, himself a Fellow of the Geographical Society and author of a work called "The French in Africa," and that gentleman has added in an introduction some observations of his own on the present state of affairs on the African continent which are deserving of attention. These remarks may be usefully read in connection with Mr. Richardson's opening chapter, in which he treats of the policy of the Court of Morocco—an empire which he designates as the China of North Africa, its grand political maxim being the exclusion of strangers, while they look upon all strangers with distrust and suspicion; and should foreigners at any time attempt to explore the interior of Morocco, or any of the adjacent countries, to thwart and circumvent their enterprise is a veritable feat of statesmanlike in the opinion of the ruling powers of that Court. The information here given with regard to the strength of the empire, or its diplomatic intercourse with England, which began in the reign of Elizabeth, and which, though establishing friendly terms more or less ever since between the two States, has not yet obtained for Englishmen a recognised permission to travel in the interior of the country without first specially applying to the Government; the distrust of Europeans

lished, it becomes probable that by this time he "has put a girdle round the earth." In the present instance we are informed that, during a somewhat lengthened residence in America, Mr. Kohl was commissioned by the United States' Government to prepare some national works on the history and geography of America, principally referring to maritime discoveries. Circumstances, however, led to the suspension of the engagement, and the promised volumes have not appeared. A large proportion of the manuscript is stated to be ready, and has been entrusted to eminent literary men in America, and a very favourable opinion of their contents has been expressed. In the meantime Mr. Kohl prepared a large volume on his "Travels in North-western America," which met with great success in Germany; and the present volume is a continuation of that work. During a stay on the shores of Lake Superior Mr. Kohl formed the acquaintance of several of the Ojibbeway Indians, and was so struck with the novelty of their traditions that he began to make a collection of them, and the result was the production of the book before us. It was originally designed as a "Contribution to the Knowledge of Indian Character," and has been received in that quality in Germany, where the work circulates in its integrity. When, however, Mr. Lascelles Wrixall, the translator and editor of the English version, entered on his task he found that several of the stories were already familiar to English readers, and especially he observed that many of the legends in Longfellow's "Hiawatha" were identified with those which Mr. Kohl narrates of one of the Ojibbeways of whose story he treats. Under these circumstances, all those portions of the original work which were thus rendered unnecessary as regards the English reader were suppressed, while all the absolutely novel facts and anecdotes relating to the Indians with whom he was familiar, which Mr. Kohl records, are retained. As a chronicle of the life and manners of a fast expiring race, around whose history a romantic interest has been cast by writers of fact as well as fiction, this work will be found peculiarly calculated to invite attention. Mr. Kohl's capability of literary photography is familiar to most of us, and in the present case he has not lost any of his cunning; and we recommend it with confidence to those to whose sympathies and tastes it addresses itself. The translation has been prepared under the immediate supervision of the author, who is stated to possess a knowledge of the English language unusual among foreigners, and therefore every guarantee is given for its fidelity.

In consequence of a delay which has occurred somewhere an additional batch of Christmas books has reached us subsequently to the notice which entered at length into this class of current literature which appeared in our impression which was designated emphatically our Christmas Number. As, however, our issue of this week is in many respects supplementary to the Number in question, it will not be inappropriate if we take this opportunity of supplying the deficiency which occurred accidentally in our more extended article on works addressed especially to juvenile readers. We are only doing homage to the fitness of things in giving precedence in our additional batch to "THE BOY'S PLAY-BOOK OF SCIENCE," by Mr. J. H. Pepper, who was so long and so favourably known as the professor of, and lecturer on, chemistry at the Polytechnic Institution, and whose valuable aid has been called in to mingle the *utile* with the *dulce* in the entertainments which are at the present moment particularly addressing themselves to the youthful visitors of the Crystal Palace. This excellent little work, which has been published by Messrs. Routledge, includes various manufactures and arrangements of chemical and philosophical apparatus required for the successful performance of scientific experiments in illustration of the elementary branches of chemistry and natural philosophy. In its pages will be found a series of philosophical experiments detailed in such a manner that any young person may perform them with the greatest facility. Being ourselves, in this particular respect, as inexperienced and unskilled as any of the youthful public to which the book is dedicated, we are enabled to say that Mr. Pepper has succeeded in arranging the manipulations he has dealt with in a simple and popular form, and has gone far in the attainment of his stated object, which is to lead the rising generation on gradually from the easy reading of this "Boy's Book" to the study of the complete philosophical works of Leopold Gmelin, Faraday, Brande, Graham, Turner, and Fownes. It is probable that most of us will agree with Mr. Pepper that, whilst play and plenty of it ought to be the daily right of every boy in holiday time, he ought not to forget that the cultivation of some branch of the useful arts and sciences will afford him an agreeable as well as a profitable recreation when satiated with mere play, or imprisoned by bad weather, or dull with the unamused tediousness of a long winter evening. A glance at the headings of the twenty-nine chapters which the book contains will suffice to show the variety and interest of the subject of which Mr. Pepper treats with the accustomed hand of a practised instructor of youth. It is, moreover, illustrated with upwards of 400 engravings, chiefly executed from the author's sketches by H. G. Hine.

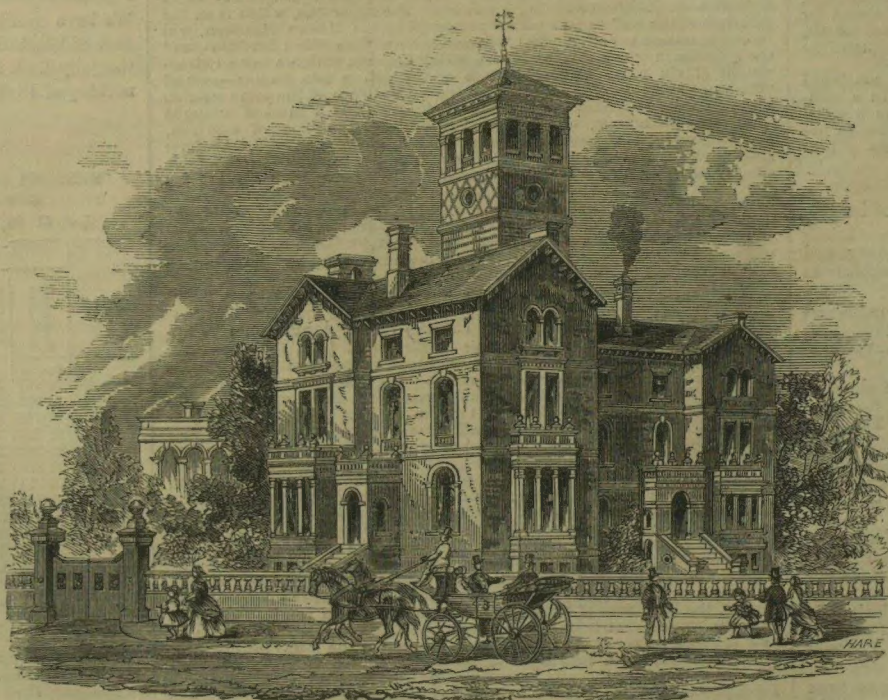
"THE INSTRUCTIVE PICTURE-BOOK" (Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh) is a collection of lessons from the geographical distribution of animals, and is a manual of the natural history of the quadrupeds which characterise the principal divisions of the globe. The book is got up on the broadest principle of designs for children; the illustrations are elaborately precise in details, and the colouring carried to the utmost height. The descriptive portion is plain and circumstantial, and therefore well adapted to the object in view.

Mr. W. H. Kingston's fecundity in boy literature approaches the marvellous; already we have recorded numerous contributions from his pen to the little (in the sense of being addressed to little people) books of the season, and yet again he comes before us with his "ROUND THE WORLD," a tale for boys, published by T. Nelson and Sons. "Once more upon the waters," he introduces us to another young aspirant for the honours of sea life, and takes him to the Pacific. It need only be intimated that adventures are not likely to be wanting when the cruising-ground embraces the Falkland Islands, Cape Horn, Chili, Robinson Crusoe's Island, Peru and Mexico, California, the Tahiti Group of Islands, and Japan.

In presenting "FABLES AND FAIRY TALES" (Chapman and Hall) to the class of readers which on this occasion he addresses Mr. Henry Morley petitions that his book will be good-humouredly accepted or rejected, as the case may be, as a small outbreak of holiday extravagance, and nothing more. The plea is fitting and sufficient, though those who take his production into consideration will probably think it is not necessary. Among the new matter, of which the book chiefly consists, four old papers have been reprinted—namely, "The Two Guides of the Child," which appeared nine years ago in *Household Words*; that entitled "Sirius," written in 1854 for *Fraser's Magazine*; "The Night Porter," which has been much revised; and "The Boy's Adventures," which has been slightly altered, both of which appeared in more recent numbers of Mr. Dickens's extinct serial. The illustrations, from designs by C. H. Bennett and engraved by Messrs. Dalziel, speak for themselves most unmistakably.

"THE CHRISTMAS WEEK," a Christmas Story, by the Rev. Henry Christmas, presents an elaboration of the shibboleth of the season which is not inexcusable; and the author need only be convicted of claptrap under extenuating circumstances. The title, which would probably be a difficulty to mature readers, will probably be an attraction to those to whom the work is devoted; and, on the whole, it may be affirmed that some success has attended the attempt to blend moral teaching with amusing reading.

"PEARLS OF SHAKESPEARE" (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) is stated to be a collection of the most brilliant passages to be found in the plays of our great dramatist. The obviousness of all the selections will not be looked on as an objection in a work of this kind, when its purpose is considered. This we take to be a sort of Shakespearean vaccination of those who, young or old, have not absorbed the poet's works into their literary systems; the object being the converse of the ordinary process in question—to attract instead of to repel.



HIGHBURY NEW PARK COLLEGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

generally, and its commercial relations with the world at large, is an appropriate prologue to the descriptive narrative of travel and adventure which succeeds, and which is agreeably written, although without pretence or fuss. Mrs. Richardson observes in her preface that it would be a great solace to her if this work of her late husband should be favourably received by the public. Unless we err greatly she will amply receive that solace.

**KITCHI-GAMA. WANDERINGS ROUND LAKE SUPERIOR.** By J. F. KOHL. Chapman and Hall.

Looking to the number of books of travel which Mr. Kohl has pub-



# HIGHBURY NEW PARK COLLEGE ANNUAL REUNION.

On the north side of London, about three miles from the Post Office, there is an extensive piece of land called Highbury New Park, on which are being erected a most magnificent group of villas, which will extend for a mile and a half one way and about a mile the other. Amongst the buildings the one we have given a Sketch of is, perhaps, the most important, not only on account of its architecture, which reflects great credit on its designer, Mr. C. Hambridge, but also because it is becoming one of the most popular educational establishments, under the management of its proprietor and principal, Dr. Samuel Kinns. It is divided into two departments—one for boys, and the other for young men desirous of pursuing their studies with a view to taking university degrees.

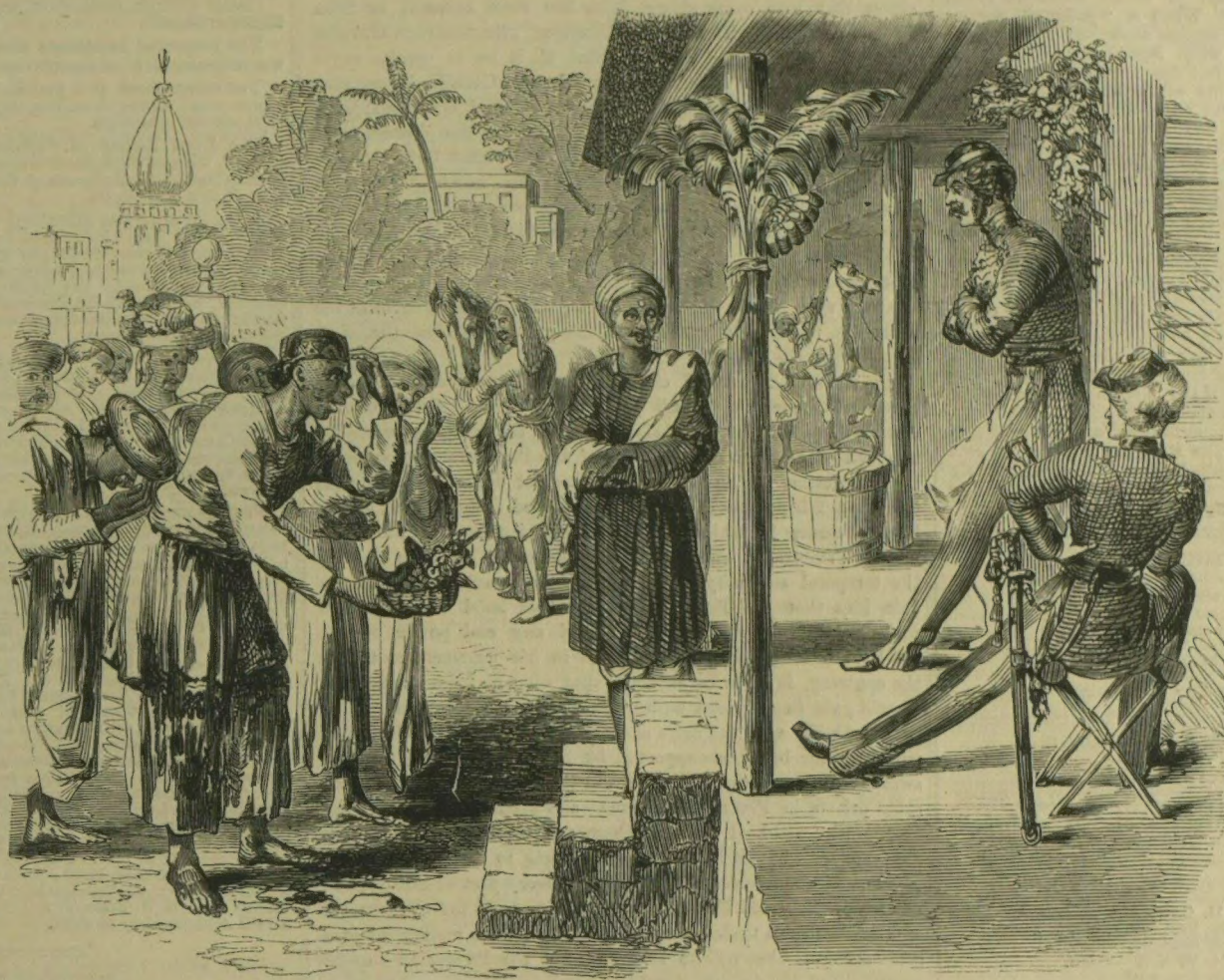
On Friday, the 16th inst., Dr. and Miss Kinns held their annual literary and scientific reunion at this college. About two hundred were present, and amongst the guests were Mr. Serjeant Atkinson; Joseph Payne, Esq., Deputy Judge at the Middlesex Sessions; Philip Twells, Esq., Rev. J. Jackson, M.A.; Rev. H. Day, M.A.; Rev. W. Bullock, B.A.; Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.; Rev. W. French, Dr. Maurice Schulhof, Dr. Lewis, Captain Langley, Captain Riviere, Captain Moreland, Hafiz Sudrool Islam Khan Bahadoor, Hyder Jung Bahadoor (grandsons to his Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and cousins to his Highness Jah Bahadoor, the present head of the Royal family of Arcot), Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies.

Early in the morning a number of large flags were hoisted from the tower, giving the college a very gay appearance, and at six o'clock in the evening the guests began to arrive, and were ushered into the reception-rooms, in which were exhibited some beautiful philosophical apparatus by Mr. Thornthwaite and Messrs. Knight and Co. After taking coffee, they proceeded to the library, to inspect the pupils' drawings and paintings, which far surpassed any previous exhibition. Passing on through a conservatory filled with exotic plants, they entered the lecture-room, decorated in a tasteful manner with festoons and evergreens intermingled with flags of all nations. At the further end over a stage covered with red cloth was the motto, "Palmarum qui meruit ferat," worked in roses and laurels, surrounded with flags, crimson drapery, festoons, and flowers. At seven the pupils and students entered with their professors, and commenced the evening's entertainment by singing one of Danby's glees. Then followed a German play, a selection from Schiller's "Mary Stuart," in which Herbert Cook acted the tragic part of Mortimer with spirit and effect, as did the other students. Miss H. Mackenzie sang Bishop's "Tell me, my heart," with much good taste; and afterwards Messrs. Thorowgood, Potter, and Adlard "Mazzinghi's Wreath." The French professor

introduced in a pithy prologue a French play—viz., scenes from Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"—in which Henry Martin took the part of *M. Jourdain* and elicited peals of laughter. A duet having been played by John Hunt and Henry Lord, "The Gipsy Chorus" and other songs and glees were sung by the pupils, in which the Misses Spiller, Henrietta and Clara Mackenzie, and Messrs. Carvill, Adlard, and Sestini, joined. A Latin play followed, being scenes from Terence's "Andria," which called forth much admiration from the classical part of the auditory. After a comic song by M. Sestini, the exquisite air, "Ah non giunge," from Bellini's "Sonnambula," was sung sweetly and with much effect by Miss Emily Spiller. An English play succeeded, being scenes from "Hamlet," in which Louis P. Vincent enacted the *Ghost*, and Walter Perkins *Hamlet*. Miss Clara Mackenzie then sang Lady Dufferin's "Katie's Letter" admirably; and this part of the entertainment was concluded with "The Christmas Chorus." After a little cessation for the judges to decide on the prizes for those who had acquitted themselves best in the plays, Dr. Kinns rose and addressed his audience in an earnest

analogous character to our White Witch, flourishes best where civilization has been most tardy in carrying its enlightening influence. He generally arrives stealthily in some wild district, and there builds a hut or takes possession of some deserted hovel. He is accompanied by a wife, who, to judge from her appearance, could never have laid much claim to be recognised as one of the fair sex. No sooner are they settled in this locality than "the lady" industriously circulates among the neighbouring people accounts of the surprising skill of her liege lord, not only in foretelling future events, but in curing fairy-blasts (paralysis), falling sickness, and many other afflictions that baffle the skill of the village doctor. These reports going abroad lose nothing by the circulation, and then the mysterious professor is denounced by the clergy. Still the peasantry will visit by stealth his lonely habitation, impelled by curiosity to test the skill of one whose exploits Fame has trumpeted so loudly.

The Fairy Doctor never stirs out by day, but, like an old spider, remains crouched in a corner, dressed in a dilapidated suit of yellow



NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN INDIA.—SERVANTS BRINGING IN PRESENTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 649.

speech, in which he urged on his pupils and their friends the importance of training the heart as well as the mind, and the necessity of parents and teachers inciting boys to a high-toned feeling of manliness, morality, and religion. He then presented the prizes and certificates to the students and pupils, making a few appropriate observations to each; and was followed by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, the Rev. T. Jackson, Philip Twells, Esq., the Rev. Newman Hall, and Joseph Payne, Esq., all of whom spoke highly of what they had seen and heard, greatly commending Dr. Kinns and his professors for their energy and success. Prince Hafiz, also, who is about to return to India with his cousin Prince Hyder Jung, took his farewell in a most loyal and feeling speech, in which he stated the attachment of all the branches of his family in the Madras Presidency to our Queen and Government, and his very great regret at being obliged to leave England, where he had received so much kindness. This part of the proceedings closed with some improvised verses by the learned Deputy Judge, which called forth loud applause. The guests then retired to the supper-rooms, where an elegant repast awaited them, and they separated, quite delighted with this interesting reunion.

## THE FAIRY DOCTOR.

MR. EDMUND FITZPATRICK, to whose pencil we have been indebted for several illustrations, true to the life, of the manners and customs of the Irish peasantry, has favoured us with a characteristic Sketch of the Fairy Doctor, which we have much pleasure in engraving. The Fairy Doctor, or Fairy Man, as he is generally styled by the Irish peasantry, a somewhat



MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY: THE FAIRY DOCTOR.—FROM A DRAWING BY E. FITZPATRICK.



The United Association of Schoolmasters of Great Britain held its sixth annual general meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday in the great room of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Dr. Jacob, Head Master of Christ's Hospital, was called to the chair. Several important and deeply interesting papers bearing on the subject of education were read by the chairman; by Mr. Reynolds, hon. secretary of the Home and Colonial School Society; by Mr. Sugden, Head Master of the Wesleyan Training College, Westminster; by Dr. Hodgson, late Assistant Education Commissioner; and by others.—On Thursday morning the annual meeting of the associated body of metropolitan church schoolmasters and schoolmistresses was held at the school-rooms of St. Martin's, Charing-cross. Prior to the commencement of the business Divine service was performed in the parish church, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Temple, Head Master of Rugby School. At the schoolhouse afterwards there was a large attendance, and the president's address was delivered. In the evening Mr. Sexter, of Chelsea, delivered an address on "Elementary Teaching," and Mr. Ward, of Wilton, on "The Minutes of Council on Education." On Friday morning addresses were delivered by Mr. Dee, of Bristol, on "The Elementary School," and by Mr. Hay, of Kennington, on "Grants to Registered Teachers." Mr. Harry Chester, of the Privy Council Office, presided at the annual dinner on Friday (yesterday).



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Imperial pamphleteer has made another grand success. "The Pope and the Congress" has, in a few pages, explained to Europe that England and France are virtually at one in reference to the Romagna, has exacerbated all the Ultramontanists into commination, and has made the Pope so terribly sulky that it is thought he will not permit himself to be represented at the Congress at all. Our readers will scarcely require to be told that this pamphlet, nominally by M. de la Guéronnière, sets out the views of the Emperor of the French as to the position which the Pope ought to occupy for the future. The Emperor considers that the Pope ought to have some temporal power, but that it should be over a very limited district, inasmuch as it is desirable that his Government should be "paternal." There could be no replacing the Romagna under Roman sway save by force, and this France will neither exercise nor permit. It is, therefore, proposed that the Romagna shall remain as it is, and that the Pope shall keep Rome, receiving a stipend, and protected by an Italian militia. He needs, his most devoted advocates declare, nothing more to be the Head of Catholicism, and this he will remain. And, as Rome is the world's museum, he will have the additional advantage of being its curator. Such is the Emperor's plan for disposing of the Pope, and it is difficult to see how a Catholic Sovereign, if he intended to do anything for the Pope, could do much less. That, at all events, is the view of the enraged Ultramontanists.

We do not desire that England should take to herself a larger share than she deserves of the merit of having worked for Italy. But, as we doubt not that most Continental politicians will be inclined to deny her any merit at all in the matter, it may be well to note that her resolute determination not to interfere in the war was followed by as resolute a determination not to interfere in the peace, except upon terms that secured freedom of action to the Italians. It became necessary to call a Congress, and from that Congress England could not be excluded. Therefore, in refusing to take her seat at the Council unless upon the understanding that Italy should be free, England fought a moral Solferino for her; and there is one man in France who comprehends this. As events develop, it will be seen that not only for the Romagna, but for the Duchies, has England procured safety from the fangs of the anointed ones; and, remote as may be the day of gratitude, England will hereafter be recognised as Italy's best friend. Meantime Buoncompagni makes his triumphal entry into Florence, and assures the Tuscans that their liberties are safe in the care of the brave Victor Emmanuel.

As the year closes, our relations with America are friendly, despite the endeavour to stir hatred and strife between the two countries. The San Juan question is in the hands of statesmen, and, let it be settled which way it may, there is no reason to apprehend bloodshed—at one time not unlikely, through the ruffianly conduct of Harney, the distinguished General who flogged his negro women to death. The Union itself was awaiting the President's Address, and the choice of a Speaker, in which struggle the Republicans were alleged to have the best chances. Fierce slavery debates have been held, the execution of Brown having caused such a sensation both in North and South that it became necessary for each party to emit its oratory. One of the Northern speakers, in reply to Southern defiance, assured his antagonist that 18,000,000 of honest men would be always able to hold their own against 8,000,000 without that advantage of honesty. But there seemed a general impression that, though strong words would be used for some time, thoughtful politicians would abstain from any course likely to increase the difficulty of preserving the Union.

Our own Christmas, thank Providence, has been spent quietly enough, and charity has been very largely exercised throughout the land. The weather has not been so severe as to cause the terrible distress often felt by the poor at this season; but there has been ample scope for all Christian kindness, and the registrar's returns show that mortality has been increased by the trying weather. There has been literally nothing to call for remark, unless it be the adhesion of Lord Grey to the rifle movement, and a meeting of Reformers, presided over by Mr. Cox, the attorney (whose talents, unhappily for the world in general and Mr. Punch in particular, are lost to the House of Commons), at which Mr. Cox, whose historical information is of a very remarkable kind, informed his audience that England prospered under Oliver Cromwell because in his time every man had a voice in the Government of the country! When men supposed to be educated can talk such trash without annotations in the way of roars of laughter it is difficult to be severe upon such fools as the young fellow who was brought up before the magistrate for disturbing the services at St. George's-in-the-East, and who believed that a statute of Queen Mary had been repealed by the Coronation Oath.

Some silly Irishmen continue to spout praise of the Pope and defiance to all who would interfere with him; but it is due to the better class of Irish Catholics to say that they, as of course the English Catholics of respectability, repudiate the charge of intending any disrespect to their lawful Sovereign by any of the protests against granting liberty to the Romagnese. Lord Fingall has publicly declined to join in the anti-Romagnese movement; and his example will have weight in a country where it is too much the habit to "depend" upon somebody besides oneself for support and direction.

Spain is still bungling over the beginning of her African war, and the General keeps on the defensive—a very questionable policy with demi-savages. Why O'Donnell does not avail himself of the resources of science we cannot say; but an English or a French General would long since have introduced to the notice of the Moors some of those pleasant articles of arsenal manufacture called rockets, which have a peculiar terror for a savage foe. However, it is the Queen of Spain's business (her Majesty, by the way, has just been confined with a Princess), and certainly not the business of Queen Victoria or of many of her subjects, though Lord Howdon seems to have thought himself justified by "auld lang syne" in sending £40 in aid of Spain. As Sir B. Lytton says—

Down "came" princely Caradoc;

and his Lordship was surely as much entitled to "come down" with anti-Moorish subscriptions as any other English gentleman to contribute to the Garibaldi fund.

Admiral Bowles's blundering kept the hundred and odd men of the *Princess Royal* in Winchester Gaol on Christmas Day, but they have now been discharged; and it would not be a bad thing in the old Admiral if he called them together and gave them a very mild sermon and a very good New-Year's dinner, at which latter he might efface their recollection of all that is unpleasant in the idea of Bowles by libations from bowls of a more genial kind. But, if the Admiral's heart does not prompt this, we fear that our suggestion of a practical pun will be equally inefficient.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL appear next week at the St. James's Hall in a new programme of their popular illustrations of character. The "living photograph" of Mr. Sims Reeves is also given.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Martin Horst, a young man hitherto employed in the Prussian Post Office at Aix-la-Chapelle, absconded recently with 899 thalers (£120), and on Thursday week was apprehended at Maidstone.

An address of congratulation was presented to Captain McClinton, in Dublin, on Tuesday, at a meeting attended by most of the influential inhabitants of Dublin. A testimonial is to be subscribed for, and presented at a subsequent meeting.

The first annual soirée of the Leeds Temperance Union was held in the Victoria Hall on Monday night. Upwards of 1000 persons sat down to tea; that number being considerably augmented after tea. Eloquent speeches on behalf of the Temperance cause were delivered by the chairman (Mr. E. Baines, M.P.) and others.

The annual meeting of the delegates of the Northern Reform Union was held in the office of the Union, Grainger-street, Newcastle, on Monday, Mr. William Cook presiding. There was a very numerous attendance of delegates, some of whom had come from a great distance, and the proceedings were of a spirited character.

The *John Penn*, a new steam-packet for the Dover mail service, designed by Mr. Ash, was launched on Tuesday, from the yard of the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, Orchard-yard, Blackwall. Her dimensions are—Length, 170 feet; breadth, 20 feet; depth, 11 feet; tonnage, 340.

Nearly £400 has been subscribed for the statue to Dr. Isaac Watts in the public park at Southampton, Dr. Watts's native town. Mr. Lucas, the sculptor, has commenced the statue, which will be above life-size, and, with the pedestal, will stand nearly twenty feet high. About £200 more is required.

At the Cardiff Assizes, last Saturday, Henry O'Connell, mariner, one of the class known in Welsh seaports as "Irish Yankoes," was indicted for the wilful murder of Antonio Tesmecher, a Bremen seaman, at Cardiff, on the 21st of November. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

The majority of the eldest son and heir apparent of Sir John Andrew Cathcart, of Carleton, Bart., occurring on the 19th inst., the tenantry on the different estates were invited to a grand entertainment in the King's Arms Hotel, Girvan, on the evening of that day. There was a large gathering of the tenantry from Girvan, Dailly, Colmonell, Cunnock, &c. Between sixty and seventy sat down to a magnificent banquet.

A magnificently-bound copy of the Halifax Park and Improvement Act, 1858, was brought before the Corporation at its sitting on Monday. This it was decided to present to F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., as a faint token of the appreciation of his gift to the inhabitants of Halifax of the People's Park. The volume is bound in pure white vellum, and ornamented with gilded mouldings.

A FIRE broke out on the morning of Thursday week in the extensive establishment of the York-street Flax-spinning Company, Belfast, causing the loss of a large amount of property, the death of one man, and the serious injury of several others, besides depriving nearly 2000 people of employment. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of a steam-boller shooting a mass of burning coals into the carding-room, the flames extending with amazing rapidity throughout the building.

CONTEMPLATED NEW LINES OF RAILROAD.—On the Huddersfield, Barnsley, and Silkstone Railway it is proposed to construct a line of railway between Barnsley and Huddersfield, so as to accommodate the manufacturing districts of Dalton, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Kirkburton, and other places of the West Riding, and also to develop the resources of the Silkstone coalfield.—A line is proposed from the Somersham station, on the Eastern Counties Railway, to the Holme station, on the Great Northern. The cost of construction is estimated at £6000 per mile, and the capital at £80,000.

TWO LADIES BURNED TO DEATH IN GALWAY.—Two ladies, sisters of Mr. E. Robinson, of Athenry House, in the county of Galway, died—one on Sunday night and the other on Tuesday morning, last week—from the effects of severe injuries sustained in consequence of their clothes having taken fire on the night of the 15th inst. The two deceased ladies had gone to spend the evening at the house of a friend, and while attending to the arrangement of their toilet in a dressing-room their clothes were ignited by a large fire; and before assistance could be rendered they were burned to a fearful extent.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE FELT IN YORKSHIRE.—The Yorkshire papers contain several accounts of a shock of an earthquake having been felt on the 15th inst. in different parts of that county. One account says that several room-doors were hastily thrown open, a trembling or vibratory motion was given to many articles of furniture, and even the beds on which the alarmed inmates lay were shaken as if by a strong man. There are other accounts describing the phenomena as having been felt at Pateley-bridge and other parts of the county. It appears that they were felt over an area of more than 200 square miles—at least the correspondent of one of the local papers says so.

A MURDER was committed on Monday at New Lenton, a village near Nottingham. Two brothers named Herbert and Alfred Slack overtook two other men named Clark and Weston, late at night, going across a park, and some dispute arose. When they arrived at Lenton Herbert Slack went and got from his brother's house a dagger-stick, with which he stabbed Clark in the neck. The unfortunate man expired in a few minutes, and the two Slacks were taken into custody.—A few mornings ago an aged woman living with her husband near Abergavenny, and with her son, who works at the Clydaek Ironworks, was found lying dead on the floor, after her son had gone to work, and before her husband, who is an invalid, was up. Her throat had been cut in a shocking manner. Two surgeons have given their opinion that the case is not one of suicide, but no clue can be found to the murderer.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.—The session was brought to a close on Tuesday evening, the 21st, the examinations having ended on the previous day. Mr. Edward Hlland, M.P., chairman of the committee of management, distributed the diplomas and prizes, and the choral society of the college treated the visitors with a concert, which was fully appreciated. Fewer students are leaving this session than usual, the number being only sixteen, while the applications for admission, besides being more numerous, are from men of an age more likely to derive full advantage from a collegiate system. Under improved management there is every prospect of the college not only filling and answering its purpose, but also of paying its expenses and leaving a profit for the proprietors.

THE WAKEFIELD ELECTION COMMISSION held another sitting at Wakefield last Saturday. Some additional evidence was given. The first witness was Mr. Henry Edmund Gurney, one of the well-known firm of Overend and Gurney, brother-in-law to Mr. W. H. Leatham; and from his evidence it seems that £2500 was sent down by him altogether to Wakefield, receipts being sent "in a roundabout way" by Mr. Wainwright, the agent, who, moreover, has only accounted for £2000. Being called and interrogated as to the £500, Mr. Wainwright said he knew nothing of it; the accounts were loosely kept on purpose. After some further evidence from voters who had bribed or been bribed, Mr. Sergeant Pigott said, "As far as we are aware, this inquiry is terminated, and we therefore adjourn now to London."

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR J. PAKINGTON.—A large party, including several representatives of both Houses of Parliament, attended a public dinner held in Worcester, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a testimonial to Sir John Pakington by the inhabitants of the county of Worcester and others for his public services. About 200 noblemen and gentlemen assembled at the Guildhall, at five o'clock, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton, Lord Lieutenant of the county. There were also present Earl Beauchamp, Lord Ward, Lord Northwick, Hon. P. Lygon, M.P., Mr. Foley, M.P., Sir J. E. Wynn, M.P., Mr. Ricardo, M.P., Mr. Westhead, M.P., and a large number of the gentry of Worcestershire, irrespective of political distinctions. We shall engrave the testimonial in a future Number.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—The Earl of Gainsborough has, with his accustomed liberality at this festive season, substantially contributed to the comfort and enjoyment of all the humbler families of Exton, Rutlandshire, by presenting them on Christmas Eve with a bountiful supply of good cheer. Three bullocks were slaughtered for the occasion, in addition to which, sixty stones of flour, 800lb. of plums, and 100 gallons of ale were distributed.—On Saturday last the Earl of Chesterfield distributed to the poor of Brethby, Derbyshire, and the workpeople employed on the estate, his annual donation, consisting of three fat heifers, 800 loaves of bread, and eight pounds in money; each person, irrespective of age or sex, receiving 3lb. of meat, a sixpenny loaf, and 6d. in money, thus giving to each family the means of a substantial Christmas dinner. The whole of the colliers and workpeople at Brethby Colliery, to the number of 160, were supplied on Christmas Eve with the good old English fare of roast beef and plum-pudding, and plenty of good ale. And the 24 boys and 24 girls whom his Lordship educates and clothes had also a good old English dinner.

Mr. Albert Smith was attacked by an apoplectic fit yesterday week. We are happy to learn, however, that all apprehension of danger has been removed, and that he is rapidly recovering. Her Majesty, on becoming aware that Mr. Smith was seriously ill, dispatched a messenger to inquire respecting his health.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning a man named James Brown, aged fifty-five years, an ink-maker, living in King's Head-court, Shoe-lane, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The man was a widower, and since the death of his wife he has been in a low and nervous state, but not to such an extent as to lead his friends to expect so disastrous a result. When discovered, he had a rope round his neck, and a large carving-knife and two razors near him.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE sudden disappearance of a frost almost unparalleled in point of severity while it lasted has brought back happiness to the breasts of all lovers of the leash and the chase, and got many trainers and owners out of a serious difficulty. With the January entries so near, it had become a matter of the greatest moment to try the yearlings; but the state of the ground made such an attempt impossible, and many of the great strings merely trotted on straw. Old Cyprian is soon, we believe, to share the fate of Cruxifix, as she has ceased to breed; and we hear that 800gs. was the price paid by her new French owner for the brood mare *Impérienne*, while Songstress's figure was 300gs. less. The former was in foal to Warlock, and the latter to De Clare. The Russians have, it is said, offered Sir Tatton Sykes 1500gs. for Daniel O'Rourke; but we are glad to find that the horse is not to leave Sledmere. The same parties declined to give the high figure asked for Teddington, and have had Rulleman priced to them by Sir Tatton. Bunby, the jockey, is very much better, and able to ride out hunting with Lord Middleton's hounds, so that, perhaps, we may again see him in the racing saddle. Mrs. Conolly, the widow of the celebrated jockey, whom she survived nearly eighteen years, died last week at Newmarket. The obituary of racing notabilities has been rather a heavy one this year. It includes Lord Jersey, the Marquis of Waterford, and Mr. Tattersall, among owners and breeders; and Isaac Day, Isaac Sadler, George Abdale, and old Percy among trainers. The *Field* mentions a curious fact respecting Isaac Sadler—that his horses many years ago were so severely attacked with glanders, when he trained at Houghton Down, that he buried eighteen in one day.

Several of the great stakes close on Tuesday next, and the Chester Cup entries already do not fall very far short of a hundred. In fact, during 1859 the turf has had a considerable number of accessions in a quiet way, and there seldom was a time at which it really looked more sound and healthy, with six cracks such as perhaps never wintered in the Derby betting before, and a very fair chance of the race falling to a Premier in office at last.

Another account of the magnificent run with the Quorn from John o' Gaunt on the 12th reached us just too late for publication last week. It seems that after the memorable brook the field was reduced to six—Lord Wilton, Sir G. Wombwell, Mr. Clowes, Mr. Atkinson, sen., Mr. Story, jun., and Treadwell—who were with the hounds throughout. The noble master was, unfortunately, not present; but busy among the pheasants at Enville Hall. Large as the returns in the *Life* seem, we hear that not one pheasant has been roared or turned down on these preserves this season. Mr. Watt has denied the truth of the wholesale remarks which have been made on him with respect to putting dog-spears in his covers at Bishop Burton. He states that he uses them simply to preserve his game; but that he has given the strictest orders to have them taken up whenever the hounds are in the neighbourhood.

No arrangements are talked of, so far, as to who will succeed Captain Williams in the Rufford country. The Captain will be bad to follow, both as a huntsman and master; and we hope ere long to hear that he has found a new country to his mind. Nimrod Long, son of Will Long, is now first whip to the Duke of Rutland's, and we believe that one of the establishment has become second whip to the Pytchley.

The coursing meetings, which have got sadly jammed together by the recent frost, are fairly under way once more; but the fearfully holding-ground has caused an inordinate number of short courses and kills. Leighton is fixed for Tuesday; Barnston and Tredegar Park Club for Wednesday and Thursday; Ellesmere for Thursday; Colthelstone for Thursday and Friday; and Spelthorne Club for Friday and Saturday.

## THE FARM.

It would be strange to close the shorthorn history of 1859 without "pricking a Cockney ear" to the little on *bits* which reach us anon the great training establishments for "Hoof and Horn." It is said that the white heifer by Windsor from Campfollower will be the Waraby crack in the yearling class at Canterbury. Queen of the Vale is thought to have improved very much, although we never expect to see her take rank with the late Queen of the May and Queen Mab, the sister queens from Red Rose. Their brother, Lord of the Valley, is coming home for the Waraby whites, and to keep on the combination of the Crown Prince and Harbinger line. Queen Mab is, we believe, fully intended for the cow class at Canterbury, while her rich roan bull calf by Sir Samuel is just eligible to be entered in his class. The white son of Sir Samuel and Nectarine Blossom is not intended for exhibition, but goes to Ireland. Townley seems likely to be in immense force next year. Royal Butterfly will go to Canterbury, with Bowbearer and Priam, as yearlings, and, it is said, at least half a dozen such bull calves, principally his sons, in his train, as have, perhaps, never been seen at one show before. Emma, Pearl, and Fidelity will make a strong trio in the cow class; Precious Stone, as a yearling, at Warwick showed great capabilities for training on; Rose of Lancashire will be their yearling heifer; and they have one Royal Butterfly, two Baron Hopewells, and one Frederick from Roan Duchess 2nd to select out of in the new heifer-calf class. Mr. Douglas has Maid of Athelstane and a white heifer which he purchased from Ireland to do battle with in the two-year-old heifer class. Isabella Rose, Queen of Athelstane, and Lily of the Valley will probably be his yearling heifers; and Silk and Scarlet from one of the Gwynnes, which he purchased at the Blencow sale, his bull calf. The twin Duchesses 78th and 79th are intended for the yearling class at Canterbury, and many go so far as to say that the white is superior to Duchess 77th. Their full brother is about five months old, and a splendid calf; but he is not, we believe, in preparation. Moss-Rose was shown at the York Fat Show, and took a head prize. Archduke 2nd, from this herd, is still at Mr. Langston's, M.P. (along with Royal Turk, a first prize winner at Warwick), and we understand that, so far, all his rich red calves have the true Bates crest of white on the thighs and a beauty spot on the face.

Appropos of the late Smithfield Show, we may mention that Mr. Farquharson's first-prize Devon steer was not the animal with which he gained his first Birmingham honours. Both of them, however, were bred by Mr. Quartley, of South Molton. We hear that Mr. Jordan sold his three prize Leicester wethers at Smithfield for £7 each, and his medal sheep in the extra stock at a still higher figure. The silver medal to the butcher who purchased the largest amount of stock has been, for the fifth time in succession, awarded to Mr. William Jeffery, of Regent-street. Among his purchases were three Devon oxen, and six pens of prime short-wool wethers.

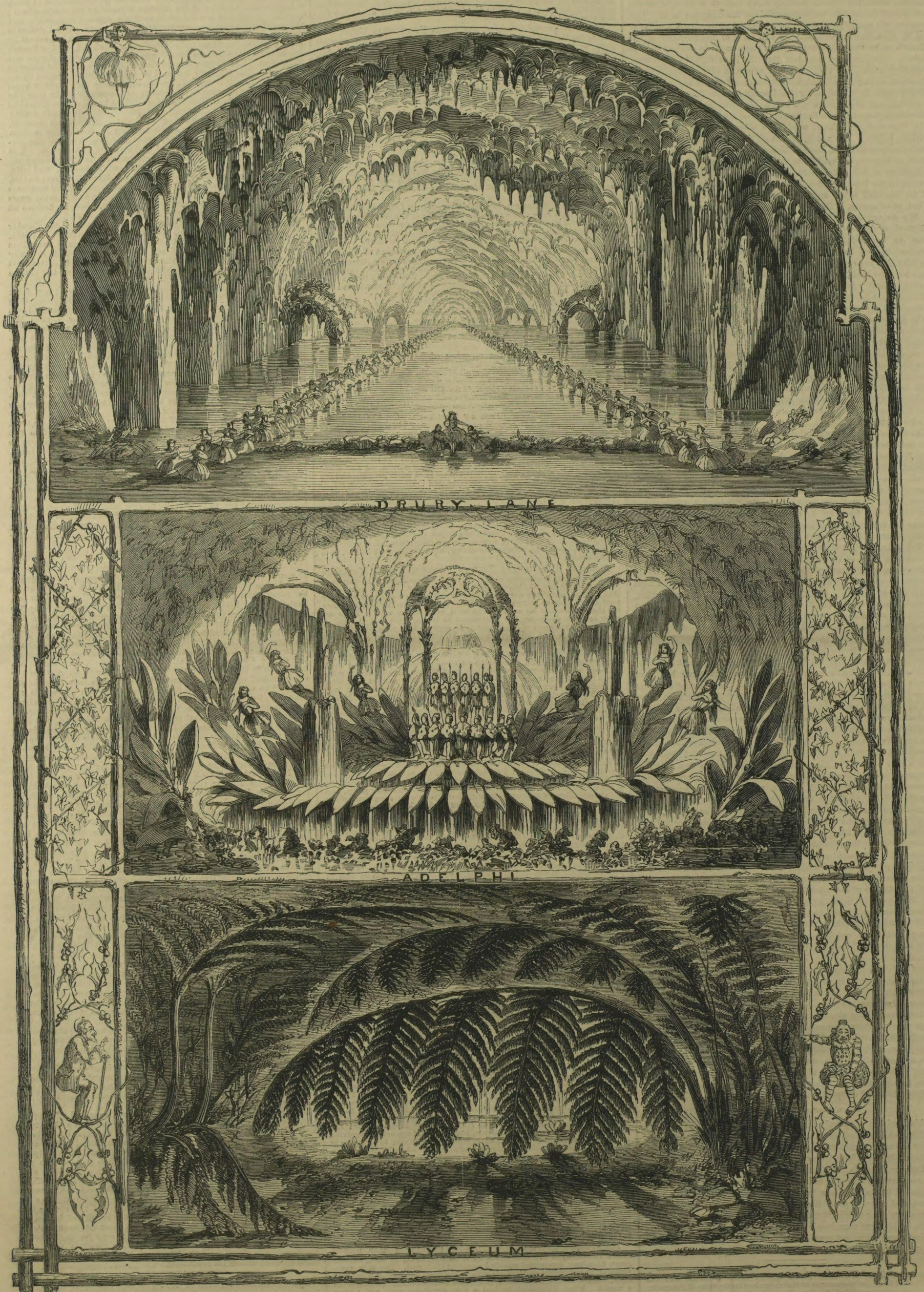
A large collection of live stock, including rams, shorthorn bulls, and a celebrated cart sire, were sent out last week for the Sydney district of Australia, by Mr. Weston T. Tuxford, one of the largest and most spirited of our shippers of agricultural machinery, &c. Profiting by the example of Master Buttery, who, it seems, caught a cold on his voyage, which ended in a fatal pulmonary complaint, the boxes for their reception were padded with druggot, and furnished with a carpet of cocoanut fibre to boot. Mr. Smith, of Bibury, the celebrated breeder of Cotswold sheep, has also sold a portion of his best grey tups for Australia.

Mr. Baker, one of the most scientific and practical of English agriculturists, died, at his home at Writtle, Essex, on Christmas Eve. His career was one of great usefulness; and with his business as a farmer he united that of a land agent and valuer. In the latter capacity he surveyed two hundred thousand acres, principally in Essex, for the purposes of the Tithe Commutation Act, and in not one instance was his decision appealed against. In conjunction with the late William Shaw, he originated the London Farmers' Club, and he bore a most energetic hand in the monthly discussion meetings, which he mainly originated. He gained the Royal Society's prize for his essay on the farming of Essex; and there were few local societies or clubs which have not had the benefit of his assistance as a lecturer. Some fifteen years since about a thousand of the Essex men of all classes presented him with a very handsome testimonial of plate. He had just completed his sixty-sixth year, and his disease was affection of the heart and chest, from which he had suffered more or less for some time.

The Queen has approved of M. Jules de Pianelli as Consul at Newcastle for his Majesty the Emperor of the French; and Mr. Herman Stollerfoat as Consul at Liverpool for the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck.

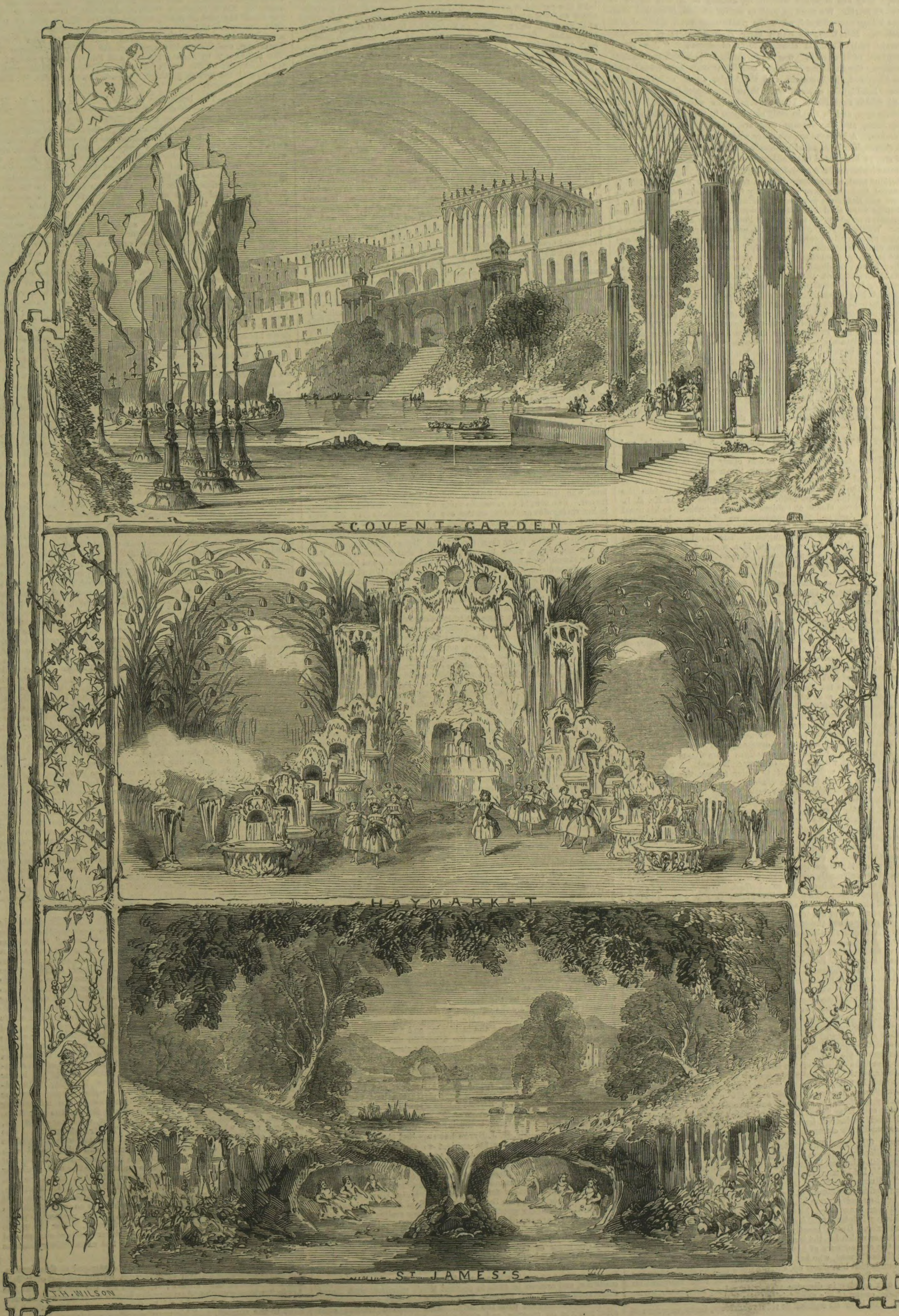


## CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.





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## THE PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.

THE composition of pantomimes, notwithstanding a vulgar notion to the contrary, has of late days greatly improved. In the days of "Mother Goose" they made no claim to a literary status. But nowadays they are carefully written by literary men, and aspire to literary merit. We must go back to earlier periods, if we will compare things new with old, when the pantomime was a classical production. Mr. Rich, to whom their English origin is ascribed, merely revived an old classical form of drama. "The Royal Shepherd of Mount Ida" was the favourite subject with the ancient theatres—the audiences of Greece and Rome were entertained with the Shepherd, the Mountain, and the Apple, all of which were to them intelligible objects, and, therefore, especially suitable to pantomimic exhibition. The same principle was extended in the middle ages, and is still in Italy and Spain to the Mysteries and the Moralities, and the dramas that are stately acted in Catholic churches. A previous acquaintance with the subject is needful for the thorough enjoyment of pantomimic action, though the rule has not always been acted upon either in ancient or modern times, and in some instances been mistaken altogether.

Serious pantomimes were once as frequent as comic; and it is recorded that they were occasionally found so pathetic that both actors and audiences were equally affected. Tears both on and off the stage were shed in great abundance. But no opportunity has been given of late years for a Tragic Pantomimist to make a reputation. Would it not be worth while, as a variety, for some enterprising manager to project a piece of this description? We are aware of the difficulties. The principal are the want of artistes educated in the specific branch, and the absence, at present, of the poet skilled in serious dumbshow. But both difficulties might be got over by resolving on the attempt a twelvemonth beforehand, and employing the interval in the requisite preparations.

The burlesque openings to pantomime are innovations which might have been resented, but that the dialogue openings had preceded, and already violated the rule which required that the only media should be signs and gestures, exclusive of words. The union of Burlesque and Pantomime is, however, now an ordinary occurrence, and certainly gives great piquancy to the entertainment. This year we have both kinds of pieces, and in number, at least at the principal theatres, they are about equal. We prefer, nevertheless, the Burlesque pure or the Pantomime simple to any combination of both. We think that good taste guides this preference; but managers are, of course, decided by popularity, or what they think is likely to be popular. Sometimes they are deceived, but in general they are shrewd fellows—wise, at least in their generation. Wherefore let us now take note of what they have done this same Christmas.

**DRURY LANE.**—This theatre stands first in dramatic and national rank, and as a pantomime theatre is decidedly of the first class. The energetic manager selects every year the best author, the best scene-painter, the best mask inventor, the best musical composer, and the best machinists that can be had for love or money; and the *bonhomie* of Mr. E. T. Smith secures to him the results to be obtained from both. First in degree stands Mr. E. L. Blanchard, whose choice of subject this year testifies to his usual judgment. "Jack and the Beanstalk; or, Harlequin Leap Year, and the Merry Pranks of the Good Little People," is a title that at once sets the nursery in commotion. The Good Little People mentioned are the Pixies—a graceful idea whereof Mr. Blanchard has done well in taking advantage. Our author, too, has availed himself of the privilege of burlesque, and "embellished" his dialogue opening with puns and parodies, contrary to his usual practice, which was content with an imitation of Pope's elegant versification, taking "The Rape of the Lock" as a model. By the by, why don't he write a pantomime upon the story of that charming poem? Perhaps he will next year. In the present he deals with an oft-used story, but the mode in which he treats it is new. It has an induction, too, in which the Magicians of the Almanack assemble to penetrate the future, and choose for their place of congress the Regions of the Atmosphere. The Weather is personified by Miss Mason, and the scene is illustrated both with good singing and dancing (by an excellent corps de ballet), and also with some of Dykwynekyn's excellent masques. The lady-fay, in fact, introduces the members of this strange gathering to the Months and Days, and promises, in the course of the pantomime, to make each month illustrate its own peculiarities. Accordingly, the pantomime opens with January, with the juvenile sports and pastimes proper to the season. The scene is "Jack's Cottage," where he is told by his putative mother, Goody Greyshees (Mr. Tom Matthews), that a mystery overhangs his birth. The hero (Mr. Templeton) thereupon conceives ambitious projects, though in love with Rose (Madame Boleno). The dame compelled to part with her calf in order to pay the rent, Jack proceeds to the Breezy Heath, in March, to manage the barter, and receives the enchanted beans in return, which, by the aid of the Pixies aforesaid, are made to accomplish wonders. April comes next; and lo! the bean which the March wind has blown into the old lady's garden already germinates, and grows and grows into a scarlet-runner, the stalk of which Jack ascends, and reaches the castle of the monster giant, whom, with his son, he kills, besides rescuing the imprisoned Fairies of the Harp and Hen. June arrives, and Jack is received by the Good Fairy in her "Floral Home," when the transformation scene takes place. In this Mr. Beverley has confessedly excelled himself, exhausting all that colour, light, and mechanical invention could effect. This, however, is not the only great scene of the piece. The Pixies' Grotto, with its grand ballet, had already extorted admiration; it was a wonder; but the crowning scene was in the top tier of wonders, and yet showed other tiers, one rising above the other, without end. No wonder, therefore, that the audience should summon before the curtain the mighty painter, and then, not satisfied, demand the presence not only of the manager but the stage manager. Well pleased, Mr. Beverley, Mr. E. T. Smith, and Mr. Roxby responded by their personal presence to the call. Then followed the harlequinade, with its two Clowns (Messrs. Boleno and Flexmore), its two Harlequins (Messrs. Milano and St. Maine), its two Pantaloon (Messrs. Farmer and Beckingham), its two Columbines (Messdames Boleno and Sharp), a troupe of Sprites, in number eight, and an Exquisite (Mr. Doulin). The music, composed by J. H. Tully, is exquisite, some arranged, some original. These comic scenes carry on the nomenclature of the months, beginning with July and ending with December, thus—as the programme states—giving an unusual degree of consistency to the development of the plot. The costliness of every department was manifest, and the expense of the entirety must have been excessive. The jokes and tricks of the comic scenes were various and appropriate; and the final tableau of "The Merry Halls of Happy Old Christmas" was nearly as effective as the closing scene of the pantomime itself. This gorgeous entertainment was preceded by the drama of "King Rene's Daughter," which was not listened to, though much applauded, immense satisfaction being expressed at its close, as, under the circumstances, was natural enough.

**COVENT GARDEN.**—The pantomime at this house was preceded by Mr. Mellon's new opera of "Victorine," which was listened to not only with attention but interest. The pantomime, from the pen of Mr. J. V. Bridgeman, adopts the old nursery legend of "Puss in Boots." Huon (Miss Scott), the youngest son of the deceased miller, is discovered in the interior of the old mill, lamenting over the harsh treatment he receives from his eldest brother, Mealoff, to whom the mill had been bequeathed, his father having left Huon merely a cat. His soliloquy is interrupted by Mealoff, who orders him to leave the place at once. Huon, greatly irritated, drives his brother out, a circumstance which he, the instant afterwards, deplores, because he sees, as the consequence of his rash act, impending starvation. But his cat (Miss Craven), who has been lying coiled on some sacks in the background, bids him cheer up, and promises that he shall obtain the hand of the Princess. Huon being incredulous, Puss informs him that she is a fairy in disguise. They travel to Fairyland, where Innocentia, queen of the good fairies (Miss Kate Saxon), reviews her subjects, who have all enlisted as rifle volunteers, in consequence of

the suspicious movements of a certain Worldliness, who is a near neighbour, and who pays Innocentia a visit for the purpose of prevailing on her to recall the cat, having for her object to obtain for Baron Wilfulwight, son of the Count von Grabenuff, the Princess Blancheleur's hand (Miss Clara Morgan). Innocentia refuses compliance. Worldliness, although bursting with rage, pretends to take the refusal in good part, but complains of the warlike preparations, which she looks upon as a menace and reproach. The whole of this scene is well managed, and presents a beautiful and interesting appearance. Some of the political hits in it, also, told well, particularly an allusion to the Liverpool merchants. Puss in Boots next visits the King, and brings to him certain presents from her master, whom, according to the old story, she ennobles by the title of the Marquis de Carabas. The King informs Puss that he will visit her master forthwith; and Puss scampers off to the cornfields near the Ogre's castle, and informs her master, Huon, what he has got to do. Here the scene forms a beautiful landscape, with a river in the background. She then harangues the reapers, calling upon them, on pain of instant death, to declare that all the country round belongs to the Marquis de Carabas. His Majesty is delighted, and receives very graciously Huon, to whom he has sent a fine suit of clothes; for, in answer to his inquiries, on hearing cries for help, Puss has rushed in with the sad intelligence that, while the Marquis has been bathing in a river near at hand, his own clothes have been stolen. The Princess falls in love with Huon immediately she beholds him; while Puss rushes off to the castle, and gets the Ogre to change into a mouse, and, having caught him, quietly seizes his castle. But now the Count, warned by Worldliness, runs off with the Princess, for Puss in Boots has so far forgotten herself as to get tipsy, and, in consequence, become unable to extend her fairy protection to the Princess. The Count, the Countess, Wilfulwight, and the Princess, being cast upon the seacoast, at the mouth of a large marine cave, are extremely ill and unhappy. Worldliness is about to assist them to put off again, when she perceives that she is foiled by Innocentia, and immediately deserts her protégés. The cavern changes to a magnificent fairy scene, called "The Fairy Palm Grove." Innocentia advances with more than ordinary fairy splendour, and after restoring Blancheleur to her lover, brings about the usual changes. Huon is transformed into Harlequin (Mr. F. Payne), Blancheleur into Columbine (Miss C. Morgan), the Countess into Pantaloon (Mr. W. A. Barnes), the Count into Clown (Mr. H. Payne), and the Messrs. Tallien as Sprites. The hits in the harlequinade are numerous and apt, and there are many clever tricks and scenes, the final tableau being "The Fairy Halls of Peace." The scenery is by Messrs. Grieve and Tolbin, and the general getting-up does great credit to Mr. Edward Stirling.

**HAYMARKET.**—"Valentine's Day" is the subject chosen by Mr. Buckstone for his new pantomime; according to which, old Bishop Valentine had a custom on the 14th of February of calling together his proselytes, when each selected a fair maiden, to whom he presented a letter, containing pictures and verses in token of regard, and which was afterwards called a valentine. Now, it happened that Sylvanus (Miss Eliza Weekes), a young woodman, tenderly loved Belphebe (Miss Louisa Leclercq), one of the prettiest milkmaids, who loved him in return; but their enemies, Scandal, Gossip, Hate, Spite, Malice, Venom, Jealousy, and Tell-tale Tit, did all in their power to separate them, and would have succeeded but for the fairy True-love, who, like the good Bishop, looked upon the lovers with great favour. She sought to reconcile them by inviting them to a festival in her spring-flower abode, on the eve of Valentine's Day, but even there Scandal and her crew intruded, and placed before the eyes of the lovers such false illusions that they parted, intending never to meet again. The Fairy then sought the Bishop in his little chapel, to ask his advice, when he recommended that Sylvanus and Belphebe should each send the other a loving valentine, and that others, very ugly and ridiculous, should be sent to Scandal and her party. Nevertheless, the two lovers, on opening their valentines, were dismayed to find them contain nothing but hateful words, the contents having been changed by their enemies. Scandal and her companions, on receiving their valentines, and seeing them so ugly, accused one another of having sent them, at which they fell to fighting amongst themselves. Belphebe and Sylvanus were now made wretched, and each resolved to love some one else; and so he with another maid, and she with another swain, sought the Bishop to be married; but he, knowing the cause of their separation, refused to comply, and desired them to be present at the opening of a valentine that he had sent to the fairy True-love, when she would possess such power as would enable her to defeat their foes. Following this counsel, they went to see the sight, at which also their enemies were present, when the Fairy thought of a plan to confound their machinations. Whereupon Sylvanus and Belphebe were united, and lived happily ever after. The magnificent scenery of this story has been painted by Mr. Frederick Fenton, who, in the opening of the fairy valentine, has produced extraordinary effects. The pantomimists, as heretofore, consist of the unrivalled Leclercqs, while the harlequinade contains numerous hits at passing events. The concluding scene is her Majesty's Channel Fleet in the order of battle during the great storm in last November, painted by Mr. O'Connor. The curtain descended to immense applause.

**OLYMPIC.**—The subject and title of Mr. R. B. Brough's burlesque at this house is "Alfred the Great; or, the Minstrel King." The basis of the action is, we believe, Mr. Sheridan Knowles' tragedy on the same theme, one of the most ambitious though not of the most popular of the poet's dramas. In the burlesque the details of the action are, of course, modernised. The scene is supposed to be a bakehouse, and Alfred the servant of the proprietrix, who, in dispensing his charity to the pilgrim, is giving away the bread of his mistress. Of course, the pilgrim turns out to be the Magician Merlin, who calls up for the King, as the Witches did for Macbeth, visions of the future, the bane and the blessing of England—the former a Government clerk, and the latter a rifleman and a naval volunteer. We next have Alfred as a gleeman or minstrel in the Danish camp, singing some of the tunes of the Christy Minstrels. Nay, Mr. Brough has carried the extravagance still further, and provided in the background a waterfall with a tight-rope across it, on which Mr. Robson, who personates Alfred, dances à la Blodel. In the Danish camp are two captives, Oswith, a Saxon chief, and Alfred's lieutenant (Miss Herbert), and Edric (Mrs. W. S. Emden), the former doomed to the stake as the substitute for the latter. Ina (Miss Hughes), the daughter of the Vi-king, intercedes; but her efforts are defeated by the treachery of Edric. The sacrifice is ultimately prevented by the entrance of Alfred, who slays the Danish Monarch in single combat. Mr. Robson finds opportunity for humour in his delineation of the incidents, and has abundant occasion, in the mock-heroic dialogue, for a certain sustained grandiloquence in his elocution, which is extravagantly absurd. Those, with the nicer points of situation and character which he inserts on the impulse of histrionic inspiration, mark his performance as distinctive and identify it with his best efforts. The scenery, painted by Mr. Tolbin, is excellent, representing sea-views, and landscapes, and specimens of ancient architecture, all in the best taste, and admirably executed. The curtain fell to a storm of applause, and the author was led across the stage at the summons of the audience, and greeted with the warmest enthusiasm.

**NEW ADELPHI.**—Mr. H. J. Byron has supplied the burlesque for this house, and resorted for his subject to the operatic drama of "Lurline," which he has treated in a style of peculiar brilliancy, under the title of "The Nymph of the Lurleyberg; or, The Knights and the Naiades." Sir Rupert the Reckless (Mrs. A. Mellon), as a means of repairing his ruined fortunes, is inclined to speculate in matrimony, and proposes for the hand of Lady Una (Miss Kate Kelly); but her father, the Baron Witz (Mr. Paul Bedford), ironically advises the penniless youth to seek the watery realms of the fairy Lurline, which are reported to be full of treasure. Rupert, to the surprise of all, accepts the challenge, dives boldly into the river, and is followed by his faithful seneschal (J. L. Toole). In safety they reach the home of the nymph, and Rupert makes suit to Lurline (Miss E. Webb), and his follower to Wavelet (Miss Laidlaw), but with different results—the master is accepted, while the servant is rejected. Rupert returns to earth with a box of gems sufficient to pay all his creditors, and arrives in time to prevent Una's marriage with Count Calimanco (Mr. W. H. Eburne), by running the latter through the body, and running off with the lady. The deserted Lurline soon after resolves on revenge, and equips her attendants as a band of

amazons, who arrive just at the moment when the seneschal, having turned against his master, is about to dispatch Sir Rupert. Seeing him in this situation, Lurline's anger turns to love, and she saves and pardons the man she came to punish. This is, indeed, a delicate finish to such a drama, which, with its dialogue, its scenery, and its musical illustrations, may defy competition. The piece was preceded by Mr. E. Stirling's "Christmas Carol," in which Mr. Toole sustained the part of Bob Cratchet and Mrs. Mellon Mrs. Cratchet. Both performers in both pieces exerted themselves admirably. The scenery of the burlesque is beautifully painted by Messrs. Pitt and Thompson, and the musical arrangements are by Mr. Charles Hall. The machinery, by Messrs. Ireland and Powell, is very clever; and the ballet beneath the waters forms an effective divertissement, for which, with the general getting-up, we are indebted to Mr. W. Smith, the stage manager.

**PRINCES.**—The burlesque at this house is also by Mr. H. J. Byron, and takes for its subject and title "Jack the Giant Killer; or, Harlequin King Arthur, and ye Knights of ye Rounde Table." As might be expected from the manager's extraordinary skill in stage arrangements, and the author's cleverness in inventing opportunity, the whole affair is of the most gorgeous kind. The drama opens with Jack's cottage and the incident of the old beggar woman, who is a fairy in disguise, and rewards Jack (Miss L. Keeley) for his benevolence,—none other than the Queen Bee (Miss Rose Leclercq), the patron of industry. Suddenly the scene changes to the Queen Bee's Haunt and House of Perpetual Sweets, with a swarm of bees attendant, to the Shakespearean air of "Where the bee sucks." Here, too, we were delighted with the comic dancing of Monsieur Espinosa—graceful and grotesque at once, with an agility that astonishes and an art that commands admiration. Miss Keeley, in a suit of steel armour, was literally dazzling. Duly armed, he goes forth to destroy the guilty giants. One of these, Gorgibuster (Mr. J. G. Shore), having run off with Sybil, a village maiden (Miss Laidlaw), at a fête, especially excites the courage of Jack, who volunteers to effect her rescue, and is knighted for that purpose by King Arthur, whose knights had declined the adventure. Jack, in the costume of a pilgrim, visits the giant's castle, and is hospitably entertained, with the ulterior purpose of being eaten. Jack, instead of retiring to rest, places a chair in his bed, and conceals himself to watch the giant's proceedings. The giant takes down his club and hammers at the bed, thinking that he has demolished his victim, and then yields as readily to sleep as if he were perfectly innocent of murder. But just as Jack and his companions are preparing to escape he wakes, and a combat ensues, in which, as we know, Jack is victorious. But the giant's brothers still live to avenge him, and the poor victims can only be saved from them by miraculous intervention. The Queen Bee and her train come to the rescue, and the transformation scene, entitled "The Candied Hall of Barleysugar," at once dazzles the spectator with indescribable splendour. A confluence of peacocks' tails, in the midst of golden bowers and silver fairies, produced a novel as well as a most gorgeous effect. We have only to add that Mr. A. F. Forrest is Clown; Mr. Paulo, Pantaloon; Mr. Cormack, Harlequin; and Columbine, Miss C. Adams. We should mention that associated with Mr. Espinosa is Madlle. Marietta Rosetta, from the Scala, who is a brilliant première danseuse. Mr. Byron's dialogue sparkles with puns and parodies, some of which were received with acclamation.

**LYCEUM.**—This house was exceedingly well patronised on Boxing Night; and the audience were quiet while "The Call of the Wreck" was performed, though, doubtless, impatient for the pantomime, which was opened with an extravaganza by Mr. F. Talfourd, taken from the popular German tales of the Brothers Grimm, and entitled "King Thrushbeard—The Little Pot and the Great Passion; or, Harlequin Hafiz and the Fairy Good Humour." The Princess Imperiosa is the only daughter of King Paterfamilias. She is very fair, but very proud, and of a most ungovernable temper. On an appointed morning the suitors for her hand arrive, but are indignantly rejected. The King, tired of yielding to her caprices, and driven to desperation, at length "plucks up a spirit," and vows that she shall marry the first beggar who presents himself. A beggar minstrel passing at the moment, the King insists upon Imperiosa marrying him, and the ceremony is supposed to take place immediately. She accompanies him to his wretched home. At first she indulges in her usual haughty behaviour, but, charmed and subdued by her husband's good humour and affection—treatment to which she had been hitherto unaccustomed—she begins to entertain towards him a respectful attachment, which speedily ripens into love. The scene bears a resemblance to the cottage home in "The Honey-moon." The King of the country has his curiosity excited, and he commands the extraordinary pair to attend at Court. We are now introduced to the palace, where the wife, being separated by accident from her husband, is ushered into the presence of the King, in whom she at once recognises one of the Prince, whom she had so insultingly rejected. The King feigns to believe that the Princess Imperiosa appears before him seeking a divorce, and grants her supposed suit. This elicits from her a confession of the happy change which has taken place in her disposition. Hafiz, delighted, throws off the beard he had worn (which, from its being shaped like a thrush's bill, had obtained for him the sobriquet of Thrushbeard), and the Princess is rewarded by discovering that the King Hafiz, the Beggar Husband, and Thrushbeard are the same person. A general reconciliation takes place, and Imperiosa is reinstated in the brilliant position she is now fitted to adorn. The transformation scene, "The Apotheosis of the Chrysalis around the Fairy Ferns of Fancy" (designed and painted by Mr. William Calcott), possesses originality of invention, combined with completeness and costliness of execution, which at once surprises and satisfies. The harlequinade is the joint production of Mr. George Ellis and Mr. Cormack, the principal characters in which are represented by the Messrs. J. and H. Marshall, Mr. Naylor, and Miss Rosine.

**ST. JAMES'S.**—This theatre opened on Christmas Eve not only with a new pantomime, but two new pieces besides—the first, by Mr. Mark Lemon, called "Garibaldi's Englishman," founded on Mr. Tom Taylor's piece at Astley's, and introducing the evening in a lively and pleasing manner. This was followed by an excellent domestic sketch from the pen of Mr. F. Talfourd, entitled "The Household Fairy." It is performed by two persons, one Julian de Clifford (Mr. H. T. Craven) and Katherine (Miss Wyndham), who arrives to rescue the ruined aristocrat from despair and suicide, by giving him both precept and example in favour of hope, and ultimately rewarding him with her hand, and the restoration of his estate. Her acting, by its vivacity, archness, and spirit, procured the success of the drama. Then succeeded the pantomime, from the pen of Mr. J. C. Collins, entitled "Punch and Judy; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Crystal Caves." The opening scene is an interior, the House of Punch, who laments the decline of his open-air entertainment, owing to the superior attractions of the larger theatres, and determines on the suppression of Humbug. In fulfilling this mission he encounters a host of giants—among them the Clock Tower of the New Palace of Westminster, the Advertising Column, Purity of Election, the Testimonial Dodge, the Big Ship, Routine, the Liverpool Merchants, and, in fact, whatever exists; for, in some sort, whatever is, is wrong. The transformation scene consists of "The Crystal Bower of Bliss" (painted with great effect by Mr. Coventry), crowded with fairies, and illuminated with splendours in dazzling variety as well as in colour—a combination of forms of grace surpassing in elegance most inventions of a similar nature. Mr. Paul Herring is the Clown, Mr. Ash the Harlequin, Mr. Parker the Pantaloon, and Miss M. Fowler the Columbine. Some excellent dancing by Miss Lydia Thompson and a capital corps de ballet is interspersed; and the whole is so well placed on the boards, and so effectively interpreted, that a prolonged popularity may safely be predicted for the production. For the music we are indebted to Mr. Hayward, whose clever overture and general accompaniments decidedly contributed to the extraordinary success achieved.

**STRAND.**—Mr. F. Talfourd is the author engaged at this theatre, and has contributed a clever extravaganza on the subject of "Tell, and the Strike of the Cantons; or, The Pair, the Meddler, and the Apple," which was played on Monday before an overcrowded house, and was immensely successful. In this Mr. Talfourd indulged his bent to the utmost, and his puns were fast and frequent. He has divided his characters into categories—"Inhuman Beings,"



"Human Beings," and "Superhuman Beings." Liberty and Melvita belong to the third category, and are personified with effect by Miss E. Dutton and Miss Ida Wilton. These appear in an appropriate retreat, beneath Swiss glaciers, and forecast the action of the picaresque Gesler, Sarnen, and their attendants form the first category; Tell and the patriots the second. The storm, wreck, and escape of Tell is managed by means of a miniature diorama. Among Gesler's victims is one Lisetta (Miss M. Oliver), whom he would tear from her lover, Albert (Miss M. Wilton). The scene in the market-place is set off with a ballet divertissement, and the wonderful pas of Miss Rosina Wright. All is brought to bear at last on a happy catastrophe in the "Orchard of Golden Pippins," on which all the resources of the theatre are expended, and, considering the size of the stage, these certainly appear extraordinary. The applause at the conclusion was fervent and enthusiastic to a degree. This little theatre assuredly is most adroitly managed.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—Mr. Greenwood has this time gone to the fairy repertory of the Brothers Grimm, and extracted therefrom the legend which gives the title to his Christmas offering of "Hans and the Golden Goose; or, Old Mother Earth, the Little Red Man, and the Princess that Nobody could make Laugh." The first scene is the Abode of Mother Earth, where that much ill-used personage is being disturbed by the annoyances that beset her in the form of quarrelling amongst the nations. Peace appears, and in her train brings Plenty, who introduces the famous Little Red Man as a capital provider of fun. He readily undertakes the mission, and we next find the Charcoal-burner's Hut in the Black Forest, presenting us with the customary pantomimic bustle. Here lives Karl Koker, and his son Hans, who is egregiously stupid, but marvellously ill-treated, and, being very good-hearted withal, he receives the supernatural aid he deserves. A courier brings the intelligence that a certain Princess has, for some time, not been known to laugh, and, a reward being offered to any one who will restore her cheerfulness, the Charcoal-burner takes upon himself the task, whilst he turns Hans ignominiously forth. The Little Red Man, however, comes in time to try the generosity of Hans, and test the want of it in his family, so he punishes them in a ludicrous manner, and gives the discarded son the opportunity of getting a wonderful golden goose, which is found in an enchanted oak on the borders of the forest. This goose causes all who touch it to adhere, and the result is that Hans, on his way to the palace, finds the curiosity of the multitude he encountered producing a remarkable extension of his train, which causes him to go into the presence of the lugubrious Princess with the most oddly-contrasted personages sticking to the adhesive bird. The result is that the Princess is moved to laughter by the grotesque assemblage, and Hans consequently carries off the Princess as his reward. The notion conveyed in the story is humorously wrought out, and the episodes, which it would be unfair to anticipate, abound with original and mirth-exciting situations. Mr. Charles Fenton is the Harlequin, the Lauri family Clown and Pantaloon, and Miss Caroline Parkes the Columbine. A great feature is the new and elaborate scenery by Mr. C. S. James, which, with the piece itself, was received with approbation.

**ASTLEY'S.**—The title of the pantomime here, which is by Mr. Nelson Lee, is "Old Towler; or, Harlequin this Day a Stag shall Die," which commences with the abode of Bacchus, who relates to his nymphs the intention of Diana to start the Christmas festivities. A grand equestrian fairy procession follows, in which are introduced cars, chariots, &c., drawn by cream-coloured horses, palafreys, and fairy ponies. Squire Guineagold's adventures then succeed. He has a valet, "the renowned Jeanes." The joys of the chase are hit off. Tom Moody, the whipper-in, and Patty, his bride, undergo the usual pantomime difficulties; while Will-o'-the-Wisp serves out the Squire, who goes on till he plunges with his horse into the mire and through the plate glass front of a village draper. The pantomime is produced by Mr. R. Phillips, who deserves much credit for the arrangement of the transformation scene, representing "The Palace of Progress in Glitterland." The pantomimic persons are well selected—Mr. Kicharde, Harlequin; Mlle. Mazzoni, Columbine; Mr. Hilderbrandt, Clown; and Mr. P. Abbot, Pantaloon. Their efforts were warmly received by the holiday audience.

**SURREY.**—This theatre has established a prescriptive supremacy in pantomime, and this year maintains it in extraordinary force. The favourite entertainment of the evening was, however, preceded by the drama of "The Fugitive," which was played to a patient audience. The name of the new pantomime, which is written by Mr. T. H. Higgin, is "Harlequin King Holiday; or, The Fairies of the Enchanted Valley and the King that wunce Killel a Cat." The contents of this pantomime are of a miscellaneous description, and almost defy detail from their variety as much as their intricacy. It displays a profusion of fancy, and in the scenery department an opulence of illustration, that, even in these days of decoration, far distance average theatrical competition. Suffice it to say that among the personages are King Holiday and his son, King Care, and his daughter; and these inhabit dominions where all is animated, even to the peg-tops and targets. Fun in the incidents abounds to excess. The transformation scene is a wonderful spectacle. It represents "The Enchanted Valley and the Lake of Silver Waters," and is painted by Dalby. It is made to expand, with a lengthening perspective, over-hoisted by nymphs and fairies, with a waterfall in the mid-distance, and showers of light thrown in from above and each side. The pantomime artists were Mr. Lauri, Harlequin; Miss Louisa Lauri, Columbine; Mr. J. Tapping, Pantaloon; and Mr. Harry Crouette, Clown. The curtain descended to immense applause.

**STANDARD.**—The pantomime provided by Mr. Douglass has, as usual, a felicitous title—to wit, "Mary, Mary, quite Contrary, how Does your Garden Grow? or, Harlequin Silver Bells, Cuckie Shells, and Primroses all of a Row." Such a title is infinitely suggestive. Here are Queen Hollyhook and King Sunflower, and Prince Sweet William, a Bold Black Buccaneer, and a Captain Amsterdam dammer, as well as the tantalising Mary, all producing a pantomimic imbroglio, first-rate in confusion and stage effect. The transformation scene is meant to astonish, and does—th— Fairy Realms of Space and Peace, with One Hundred Spirits soaring up the blaze of light—a novel effect produced by means of Floyd's steam-lifting apparatus. The invention of this scene is due to Mr. J. R. Douglass, the son of the proprietor, who has, in other respects also, been most successfully active in the getting up of the piece. Mr. W. Smith, as Harlequin; Augusta Livermore, as Columbine; Mr. Martin, as Pantaloon; and Mr. B. Buck, as Clown—all exerted themselves admirably to ensure success. The result was a great triumph.

**GRECIAN.**—The title of the pantomime here is "Harlequin Valentine and Orson; or, King Pippin and Fairy Butterfly and the Green Knight Agramont." It has been written by Messrs. G. Conquest and H. Sprey, and is well placed on the boards. The scenery is splendid and most of the hits very effective. Mr. Legrino, as Clown, exerted himself with laudable energy, and the whole was decidedly and deservedly successful.

**CITY OF LONDON.**—The title of the new pantomime, which of course is by Mr. Nelson Lee, is "Young Norval on the Grampian Hills; or, Harlequin Lord Ullin's Daughter." It commences with allusion to the Italian war—the Enchanted Conservatory, or Abode of the Fairy Queen Civilisation. Progress next claims attention, and the new pantomime is proposed. Old Norval on the Grampian Hills appears, and the sheep are attended by the shepherds, hay-carts, market-carts, all working. Maggy Lauder, Old Norval's servant, is buffed by the cow. On her recovery she rings the great supper-bell. Old Norval discovers his son reading "The Book of Battles." He takes it from him, placing in his hand a shepherd's crook. At his departure Young Norval throws it down, exclaiming,

No shepherd's life for me, my dear father; take my word;  
I'll follow a name, and follow to the field some warlike lord.

Here follow, in detail, with modifications, the events of the tragedy of "Douglas," including the warlike scenes, which are represented, not rehearsed. Lord Ullin's daughter, of course, falls in love with the young hero, on whom the prize medal is bestowed by Bonnie Annie herself. Ultimately Young Norval elopes with Bonnie Annie in a chaise and a real pony. While sinking in the Loch Gyle the grand transformation scene, by the aid of Civilisation, effects their rescue. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Monsieur Persiani Mr. Morelli,

and the Great Little Huline compose the staff of the harlequinade. The whole is well qualified to command attention, and the curtain fell to unanimous applause.

**AMUSEMENTS.**—We cannot head our list of the Christmas and New Year's amusements, as usual, with the Egyptian Hall, owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Albert Smith, which we exceedingly regret. The continuous work to which he has been subject has been too much even for a strong man. The strain upon public writers and artists in this country is excessive, owing to the great competition that exists, and the love of independence by which they are honourably animated. Working as they do, each single-handed, and having no reliance but on their own exertions, unreassured by any authority, and compelled ever to retain in order to maintain their position, they are deprived of the opportunity of rest, and have no cessation from labour. Our sympathy, therefore, with Mr. Smith is profound, and our wish for his recovery most earnest and sincere.

**BURFORD'S.**—This place of amusement was, as usual, much visited on Monday, and the View of Canton proved greatly attractive. The Ganges and the City of Benares, and especially the Iligi Kuhl at sunrise, excited frequent admiration. We have, however, already described these scenes, and can only repeat our commendation of their merits, and our recommendation to the public to witness for themselves these remarkable productions of a popular art.

**ROYAL COLLOSSEUM.**—The proprietor here has aimed at novelty for Christmas visitors. An operatic drawing-room entertainment by the Misses Terry, from the Princess Theatre, bids fair to become popular. Mr. Foster's monologues, Mr. Hewson's musical mélange, and Mr. Taylor's magic were all well received. The establishment has been numerously attended.

**POLYTECHNIC.**—This institution was open on Monday, and its entertainments were selected obviously for the amusement of the juveniles. A lecture by Professor Gardner on magic, on the oxy-hydrogen microscope, and the fire-cloud, is well calculated for this purpose; and, with Child's phantasmagoria, will doubtless prove attractive.

**GREAT GLOBE.**—The attendance at this exhibition was large on Monday, and the utmost satisfaction expressed with the Diorama of China, the Tour of the Rhine, the Campaign in India, and War in Italy, which appear to have lost none of their interest. The Oriental and Crimean Museums also were entertaining. There is so much variety here that the crowds that visit it may find something sure to hit individual tastes and preferences.

**MADAME TUPSAUD'S.**—Here, too, the attendance was very great, and the multitude had choice of subjects, from the heroic to the vulgar. This singular institution is, no doubt, grounded in a public feeling that is likely to be permanent.

**ALHAMBRA.**—Don Juan, the bovine prodigy, attracted crowds on Monday, and, as an instance of docility, certainly deserves the attention of the reflective. The feats of horsemanship were, as usual, astonishing; and the commentaries of the Clown are decidedly amusing. The success of the entertainment is such as must well satisfy the management that they have catered for the public taste with great judgment.

We may likewise mention that Professor Wiljalba Frikell attracted a large company to the POLYGRAPHIC HALL; that Mr. and Mrs. German Reed were greatly patronised at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION; and that Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul commanded a full room at ST. JAMES'S HALL; where, also, Campbell's Minstrels had an overflowing audience.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the holidays, and that only a limited business has been transacted in Home Stocks, both for Money and Time, prices have continued remarkably steady. Very few sales have taken place, and, for the most part, the jobbers seem disposed to await the assembling of the Congress on Italian affairs ere they enter into larger operations. The Unfunded Debt has shown a tendency to advance, arising from the great abundance of money seeking employment.

There has been a good, though not to say active, demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street. In the rates of discount, however, no change has taken place, short first-class paper having been done at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ; and three months' at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. For the time of year, the supply in the market is very large; six months' paper, however, is somewhat scarce, and the price for it is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

From official returns it appears that the total exports of bullion from Southampton to the East during the present year have amounted to £764,924 in gold, and £14,682,671 in silver. From the Mediterranean ports there has been shipped in the same period £142,144 in gold and £1,521,970 in silver. The present packet for Bombay has carried out £189,000 in silver, wholly on private account; and the Indian Council have drawn no bills upon either of the Presidencies.

The Board of Trade returns, showing the extent of our shipments during the first eleven months of the year, are very favourable. The total value is stated at £119,613,185 against £106,555,562 in the corresponding period in 1858, and £116,007,196 in 1857.

Only limited amounts in bullion have come to hand from all sources. In the absence of arrivals of importance, £44,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for transmission to the Continent.

The report of the liquidators of the Liverpool Borough Bank has been published. From it we learn that the outstanding liabilities are £235,703, including £230,000 raised to prevent a fresh call upon the shareholders.

Silver has been in somewhat improved request, and bar qualities have found buyers at 62d. to 62½d. per ounce. The supply on offer is very small.

Owing to the holidays the Stock Exchange was closed on Monday. The market reopened steadily on Tuesday, but the transactions were very moderate.—Bank Stock sold at 22½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95½; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 6s. prem.; Consols for Account, 95½; India Five per Cents, for Account, 101½; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 32s. prem. There was no particular feature in Wednesday's transactions.—The Reduced Three per Cents marked 95½; New Three per Cents, 95½; Long Annuities, 1855, 17½; India Debentures, 1859, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 6s. prem.; Ditto, Enfranchised Paper, 96 and 95½; Consols for Account, 95½; India Five per Cents, for Account, 101½; and Exchequer Bills, 32s. and 29s. prem. On Thursday transactions in English Stocks were limited.—Consols for Account, marked 95½ and 95½; the New Three per Cents, 95½; the Reduced, 95½; India Loan Debentures, 98½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 101½; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 32s. prem.; India Enfranchised Paper was 96½.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been very moderate; nevertheless, the market is firm, and previous rates are steadily maintained. Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 1858, have realised 93½; Danish Three per Cents, 1825, 83; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Portuguese Three per Cents, small, 46½; Ditto, 1856, 1857, and 1859, 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 1822, 110; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 100½; Russian Three per Cents, 66½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 77½; Ditto, New, 64½; Venezuela Two-and-a-half per Cents, 28½. Russian Scrip has been in discount.

Joint-stock Bank Shares are firm in price, but without much passing in them. Australasia have marked 83; Bank of Egypt, 22½; Commercial of London, 20½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 22½, ex div.; London and County, 31½; London Joint-Stock, 33; London and Westminster, 50½; New South Wales, 55½; Ottoman, 18½; Oriental, 89½.

A fair business is doing in Colonial Government Securities, at full quotations. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 117½; New Brunswick Five per Cents, 112½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 187½ to 187½, 101½; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 102½; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 112; and Victoria Six per Cent Bonds, 111½.

The Miscellaneous Market is steady, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 33; Crystal Palace, 18; Electric Telegraph, New, 107; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 18; Great Ship, 8; London Discount, 4½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79, ex all; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 15½; Scottish Australian Investment, 136; Peel River Land and Mineral, 52½; Copper Miners of England, Seven-and-a-half per Cent Preference, 23½.

Although the account has been in progress of settlement, the Railway Share Market has ruled steady, and, for the most part, prices have been well supported. The total "calls" for January amount to £1,011,658. The traffic receipts are still large, the last weekly returns showing the annexed increase in the principal lines, compared with the corresponding week in 1858:—London and North Western, £9629; Great Western, £2324; Great Northern, £57; and the London and South Western, £2604. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations for money:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Bristol and Exeter, 103½; Caledonian, 95; Eastern Counties, 58½; Eastern Union, B Stock, 25; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30½; Glasgow and South Western, 100; Great Northern, B Stock, 194½; Great Western, 69½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100; London and North Western, 99; Midland, 110; North British, 63½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95½; Ditto, York, 78½; North Staffordshire, 13½; South Devon, 44; South-Eastern, 84½; Stockton and Darlington, 36.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Great Western, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 100; Midland, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 103½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, Four per Cent, 90.

**BRITISH POSSESSIONS.**—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 88; Bombay, Broda, and Central India, 100; Ditto, Additional Capital B, 104½; Ceylon, 7½; East Indian, 103½; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 101½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 42½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 95½; Ditto Six per Cent Debentures, 73½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 85; Ditto, 1867, 75½; Great Indian Peninsula, 101½; Madras, Five per Cent, 101; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 43; Soinde, 20½; Ditto, Punjab, 44; Ditto, Indus Steam Flotilla, 102.

**FOREIGN.**—Lombardo-Venetian, 123½; Namur and Liège, 81.

Friday Afternoon.

The dealings in Home Stocks to-day have been very moderate; in prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. Consols for Account have been 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95½. Most Foreign Bonds are somewhat heavy, and the transactions in Railway Shares have been trifling.

## THE MARKETS.

**CHESE.**—(Friday).—During the week, and fresh up to-day, the arrivals of English samples was only moderate, the demand was far from active. However, fine dry wheats—both red and white—commanded moderate prices in the currency. The snow of foreign wheat was not so extensive as last week, and the market was not so well supplied; but the transactions generally were much restricted, at late quotations. Over fifty vessels have been on an extensive scale, and useful parcels changed hands, at fully previous rates; but other kinds were a slow inquiry. New malt sold steadily, old parcels slowly, on better terms. We had a good consignment of demand for oats, at very full prices. Beans, peas, and flour maintained their previous value; but the demand for them was by no means active.

**WHEAT.**—(Friday).—English: wheat, 1610; malt, 29½; oats, 1630; flour, 670. Irish: oats, 1500. Foreign: wheat, 1500; malt, 29½; oats, 1630; flour, 670. English: wheat, 1610; malt, 29½; oats, 1630; flour, 670. Irish: oats, 1500. Foreign: wheat, 1500; malt, 29½; oats, 1630; flour, 670. English: wheat, 1610; malt, 29½; oats, 1630; flour, 670. Irish: oats, 1500. Foreign: wheat, 1500; malt, 29½; oats, 1630; flour, 670.

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THE OPENING BALL IN THE NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, MANCHESTER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





CHRISTMAS MERRYMAKING IN THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 643.

carved doorways are filled with crimson silk portières. The room is lighted by three noble and novel gaseliers—glass prismatic drops, four deep, being suspended from an elegant brass framework, and rings of gas jets run between the rows of drops. Thus, while the light is very powerful, it is well diffused, and softened most agreeably. The floor, which is literally suspended, for the purpose of elasticity, is covered with novel and elegant parqueterie work, which, we understand, was executed in Switzerland. The drawing-room, cardroom, ante-room, refreshment-room, &c., are most tastefully decorated and richly furnished, and they are all en suite. The architects are Messrs. Mills and Murgatroyd; the general contractors Messrs. D. Bellhouse and Son. The painting and decoration, as well as the furnishing, have been carried out under the direction of Mr. Grace, of London. Messrs. Arrowsmith, of London, have furnished the parqueterie flooring; and the three principal gaseliers have been made by Messrs. Radcliffe, of Birmingham, the others being the production of Messrs. Perry and Verity, of London.



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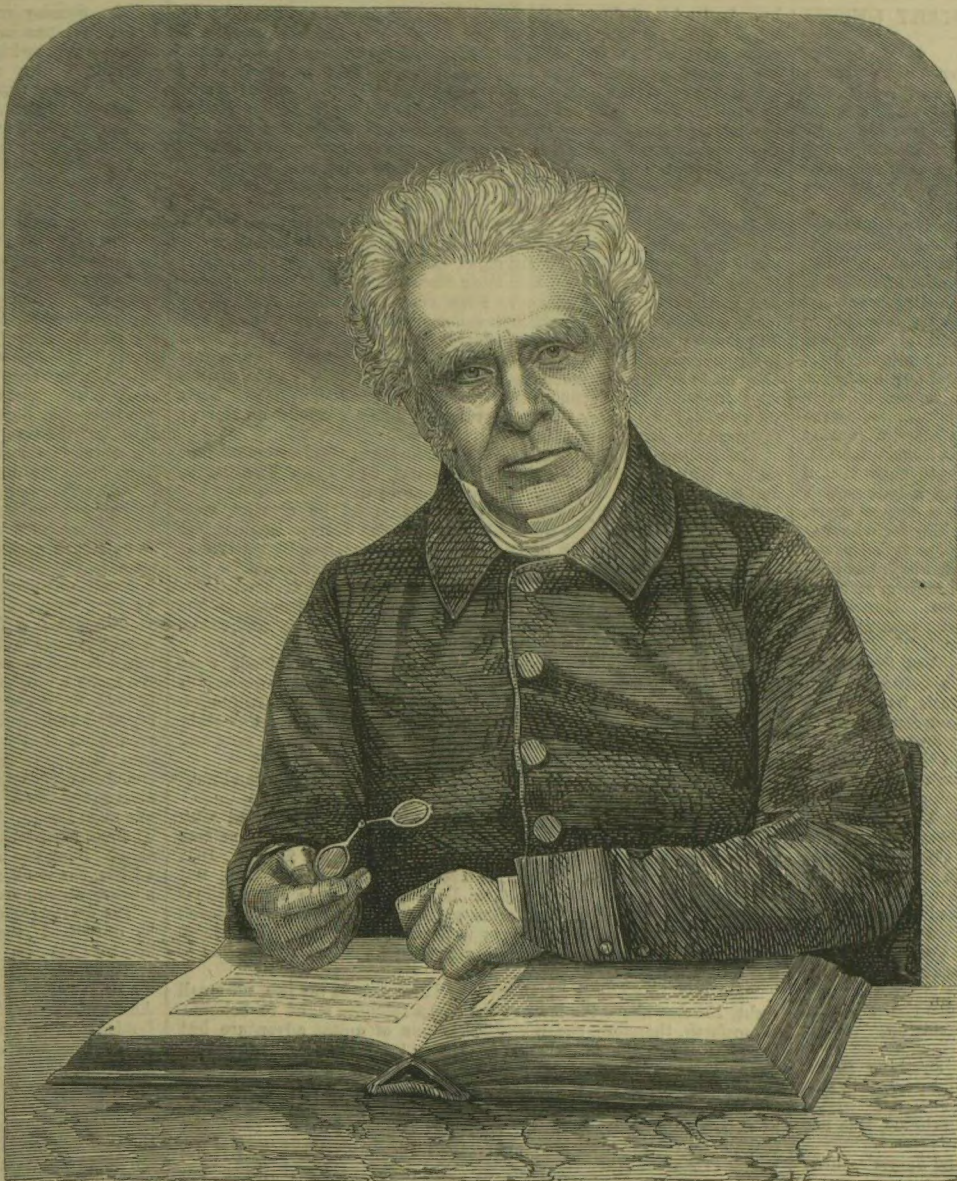
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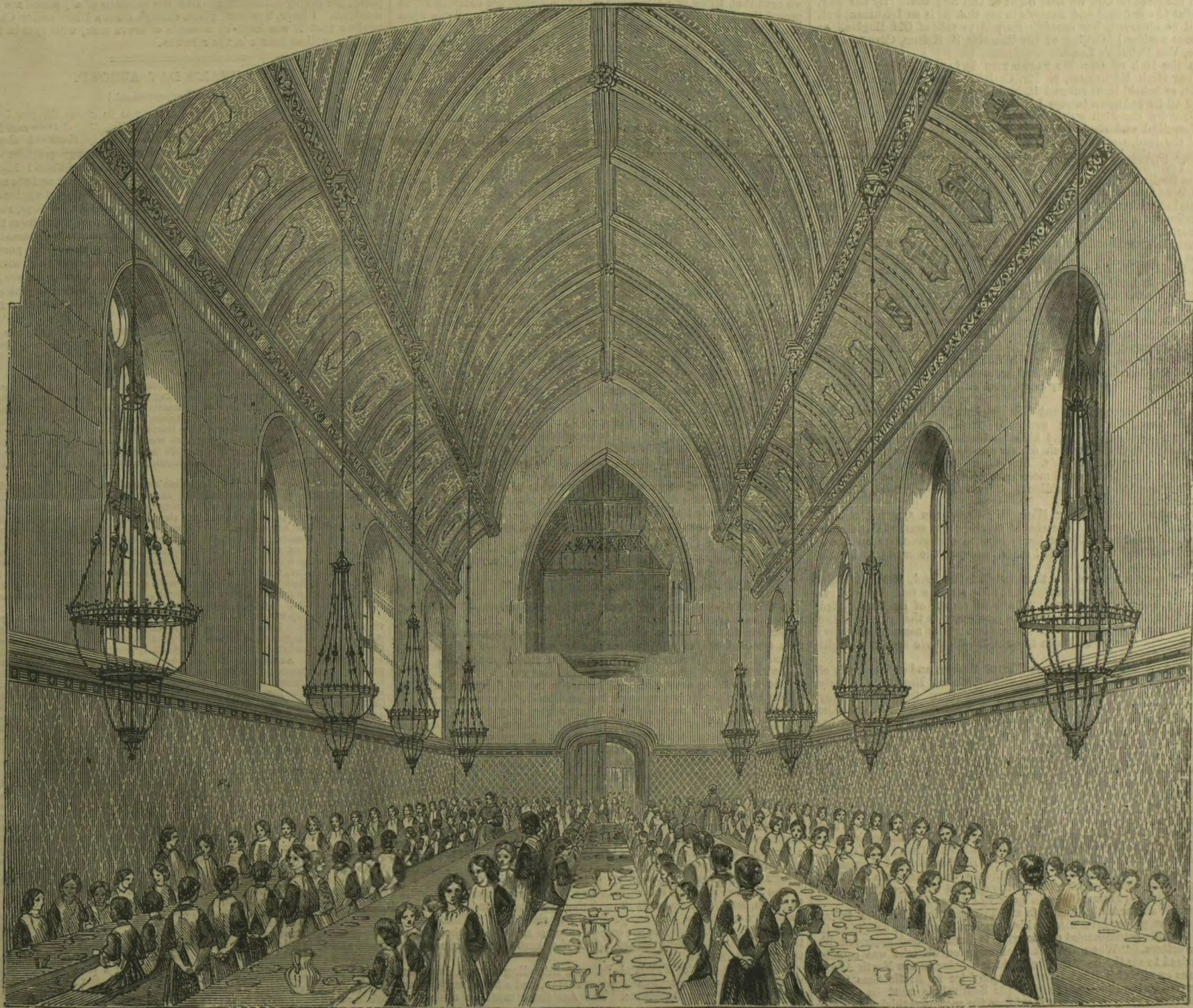
THE REV. THOMAS DALE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

commission to inquire as to the subdivision of parishes. Besides the works above mentioned, Mr. Dale has published several volumes of sermons and one or two religious works, and also an edition of the poetical works of Cowper, with biographical and critical remarks.

## THE ROYAL VICTORIA PATRIOTIC FUND ASYLUM, WANDSWORTH.

THIS asylum was built and endowed for the education of three hundred girls—these, in the first instance, being the daughters of soldiers and sailors who fell in the Crimean war. But the establishment is permanent, and will hereafter be devoted to the education of the daughters of soldiers and sailors generally. The three hundred children are separated into three divisions of one hundred each. Each division has its schoolroom, 53 feet by 21 feet, and classroom, 21 feet by 21 feet. These rooms communicate, by covered and glazed corridors running round two courts, with the great hall, which measures 82 feet by 35 feet, and is 42 feet high, and which accommodates the whole three hundred children when seated at their meals. Apartments are provided for the Lady Superintendent and for the teachers and assistant teachers. The domestic offices contain a kitchen, a scullery, and the requisite larders and storerooms; a bakery, dairy, laundry, and washhouse. The dormitories consist of twelve rooms, each measuring about 51 feet by 21 feet, and containing twenty-five beds. Lavatories, bathrooms, and water-closets are attached to the dormitories; they are approached from the ground floor by four stone staircases, so that in the event of fire there are ample means of escape; but fire is scarcely possible, as the floors are constructed on Fox and Batten's patent of iron joists covered with concrete, so that the whole building is fireproof. The principal building measures 224 feet by 151 feet. The domestic buildings are built round a court which measures 126 feet by 76 feet. The whole of the buildings are surrounded by a terrace 80 feet wide in front and 50 feet wide at the side, and beyond the terrace a playground has been formed for each division of children, and has attached to it a large covered shed for the children to play under in wet weather. A house for the chaplain, and an infirmary, are about to be added to the other premises.

The great dining-hall, shown in our engraving, is in course of decoration from designs by Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street, the side walls being richly diapered in colours, and the ceiling enriched with armorial bearings of the various cities, countries, and towns that have contributed to the Royal Patriotic Fund. The building was designed by Mr. M. Rhode Hawkins, every attention having been paid to orn and utility.



THE DINING HALL IN THE VICTORIA PATRIOTIC FUND ASYLUM, WANDSWORTH.



With regard to the vegetable kingdom, what professor could be at a loss, with the exhaustless matter that surrounds, for a theme or for a study? We have baskets of fruit, and baskets of vegetables, the finest the tropics can produce, far more veritable than the subjects of our animal kingdom. We have whole uprooted trees; the fibres, bark, leaves, and roots of each one known to science as secreting some valuable substance, or, at the very least,



as in the plantain-leaf, affording a substitute for crockery-ware to the poor native peasant, who has his curry and rice served in one daily. The butcher's gift is a whole sheep smothered in flowers—a sheep which in these climates would not keep a day, but which, towards evening, constitutes an excellent curry for the palkee-bearers, so hot, but withal so tasty, that when Nobbles and I partake of the small sample sent up for our approval we wink and blink over it with tearful eyes, as though it were a midday sun, and we a couple of unhappy owls exposed to its blinding lustre. The gifts of the ironing-man and the washerman (we are nearly £20 out of pocket from the hammering the latter has inflicted upon our linen) consist respectively of live ducks and live chickens; and the godawallah brings us a turkey, and the tonney-catcher a goose. These feathered creatures, being secured by the legs, are very riotous in their endeavours to get free, much to the astonishment and terror of the cat and the spaniel, who peep round the corner of the verandah with evident alarm. As we sit holding our New-Year's durbar amidst a forest of fruits, flowers, and vegetables—amidst a squealing and cackling of poultry, and whilst the visitors (having deposited their gifts and pocketed their bukshiah) retire with sedate measure, and we bow to them formally, as a czar might acknowledge his serfs' homages, there is something so ludicrous about the thing—so much of the sublime and the ridiculous—that as soon as decency permits us we explode with uncontrollable mirth, and the cat, entirely discomfited, scampers down the garden, tail on end. Even the thievish crows and noisy little house-squirrels look on from their retreats with silent amazement upon the sudden development of fruit, &c., tempting beyond measure to their appetites.

We have to hold another levy very soon after the first durbar. Up marches the subadar, havildars, naigues—all the native officers, in full dress uniform—fine, stately, brave old soldiers; many of them with medals; all laden with flowery compliments delivered in choice Hindustanee; all offering peace-offerings of gilded limes or skewered flowers; all smoking the choicest of peaces; and whilst these are here, up comes the band of the regiment, and plays, with a pathos that goes to the heart, "Home, sweet home." Could anything be more cruel amidst our festivity? Yes! though the day may be lowering and the sky sombre, the pavement slippery, the snow falling heavily, the bleak east wind cutting, the water-like the hearts, alas! of too many—frozen; the fog dense, the bright gas only dimly glimmering, the poor and the homeless destitute; though wealth and luxury go hand in hand with want and misery, yet ignore their sorrows with callous heart—we would risk all, would Nobbles and I, for one short hour in our dear, our distant, sweet-loved home. For the lowly cot and the birds singing sweetly, oh! how cheerfully would we relinquish all the brilliant luxury of Eastern life—all the prospects of future wealth, rank, and fame. The sunshine and clear sky, the perfume of flowers and immense richness of vegetation, the beauty and the picturesque of nature that surrounds us—all these are a mockery to our aching hearts, wandering far away from the strains of that band, perhaps to only humble hearths, but where the fire burns brightly, and loved faces are beaming in its joyous light, and closed windows with thick curtains have shut out the gales so seasonable at this period of the year. It was quite a relief to Nobbles and myself when the band (the subadar's party) withdrew, and we saw that stout and highly-respectable native gentleman Ramosawmy Chitty alight from his hackney outside the gate, and leaving his slippers under the banyan-tree, waddle up naked-footed into the verandah, and wish us, in excellent English, all the compliments of the season. Although the Chitty could buy up the whole regiment, mess plate, and everything included, he would deem it almost sacrilege to enter the "compound" of any officer with his slippers on. The Chitty brings us a huge bunch of red plantains, and we launch into general conversation. He can tell us all about the last proceedings in Parliament, and the only detestable fault in his English is a pardonable love for fine words. I should probably do the same if I were speaking in Hindustanee. His visit brought our durbars to a close, and then we in our turn had to pay our devoirs to all the ladies in the cantonment, and afterwards to the excellent fare provided at the mess dinners.

Another "Happy New Year," and where am I? Sitting up to my neck with a brother sportsman in the shallow part of a pleasant stream at Alway, near Cochin, on the Malabar coast. We had been out after wild boar until close upon daylight, and been stung to madness nearly by mosquitos. The closeness of the weather was intense, and the luxury of that sanctuary in the waters delicious beyond conception. Under the shelter of a lofty bank, shadowed further by capacious straw hats, we breakfasted and dined in that novel position. We smoked our manillas, and varied the monotony by plunging ever and anon into the deeper stream, despite the ominous warnings of a half-sleepy old Dutch planter, who predicted fever or alligators as the certain result. In the sweet seclusion of that pleasant retreat we should certainly have enjoyed tea and supper had we not been put to ignominious flight by the sudden and unexpected apparition round a bend of the river of a pleasure party, including ladies, sailing up thither from Cochin.

New-Year's Day again! and I wake up in the land of the Silver-footed Potentate and the White Elephant. There is not much in Siam to distinguish this day from any other of the three hundred and sixty-five. The hospitable old Scotch merchant, however, the prince of Europeans at Bangkok, has much good Scotch whisky in store; and there are lying at anchor in the River Meeanee, in various vessels of various tonnage and nations, Scotch skippers, Irish, English, and Welsh skippers, to all of whom whisky-toddy is a familiar thing—"familiar as household words;" and the mates and crews are equally well acquainted with the beverage, many of them too familiarly. What a mighty brew did that Scotch prince of hospitality give us in that New-Year's Day, in an earthenware vessel as big as an ordinary beer-barrel! And thither flocked Britons and Portuguese, French and Yankees, people of all creeds and positions, from the Prince Chou Foo himself (who gassed over the liquor in agonies of suffering) down to the hop-o'-my-thumb little Frenchman, all beard and gesture, who declared "Mais c'est diablement forte!"

Then come New-Year's Days in a shoal. New-Year's Day, and I am holding on like grim death in a gale at sea to the washboard basin in which we are manufacturing a jolly plum-pudding. It is hard work to stir it, for the moment one hand is loosed the basin seems marvellously inclined to jump over the side; but we accomplish the deed, for the gale is a fair one (blowing us from Penang to Madras), and the cook—to his honour be it said—despite awful pitching and rolling, managed to cook it to perfection.

New-Year's Day! I am in the desert this time, halfway between Cairo and Gaza. My home is my tent; my company the interpreter and the camel-drivers. Nevertheless, despite heat and dust we contrive to have a jolly time of it. For has not careful Shepherd, of Cairo's noted hotel, provided us with viands and vegetable hermetically sealed, with bottled ales and wines; all which the camel-drivers partake of with intense astonishment and glee. And we travel the night long afterwards to the music of their wild ballads. In the shifting sand of that lonesome spot in the desert, where mirth and hilarity reigned for hours, who can trace the site of our temporary home?

So came and passed New-Year's Days by land and New-Year's Days by seas; New-Year's Days in health, and New-Year's Days in sickness; New-Year's Days in mirth, and New-Year's Days in gloom; New-Year's Days whose dawns have been amidst the piercing shriek of the shipwrecked crew or the roar of the battle-field. So will they ever come till years shall ever cease to be below, and the Great Eternal New-Year bursts Time into atoms and floats upon Eternity. Reader, may yours be a happy New Year in every sense of the word! If young, remember to plant and sow deeds worthy to reap against the Great New Year. If in the autumn of your life, garner carefully the good fruits of the harvest against that day of rejoicing.

**CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE WORKHOUSES.**—Sunday being the anniversary of Christmas, the poor, not alone of the metropolis, but throughout the kingdom, were, either through the means of parochial taxation or of private and public benevolence, made participators in the usual festivities adopted by the English nation in commemoration of that event. Among the gratifying features of the report is the fact that there will be found, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, a vast decrease of pauperism. In almost every parish and district this is found to be the case, and in the few instances where the contrary exists the increase is so trivial as to be scarcely worth mention. Another point is, that in most of the parishes there is a feeling that the poor, in consequence of Christmas Day falling on a Sunday, should not be denied of any extra indulgences, and therefore in most instances additional allowances were made, and the festivities kept up in most of the workhouses and unions on Monday. The entire returns are most satisfactory, and the diminution of poor is no doubt consequent on increased commercial prosperity, affording a means of greater employment to the industrious and poorer classes, notwithstanding the recent dispute in the building trades.

**THE MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CAWNPORE.**—A letter has been addressed by Lord Canning to Sir John Inglis, as chairman of the meeting held at Cawnpore, in August last, with reference to the proposed memorial church at Cawnpore. The Governor-General expresses his satisfaction that the committee has decided against the proposal to build a church for native Christians exclusively, and says that a church of suitable dimensions at Cawnpore would be far preferable to a building of greater pretensions at the seat of the local Government. His Lordship also promises that a site shall be given upon the ground at the disposal of the Government; and states that the designs for the monument, which the authorities had undertaken to raise over the well into which the bodies of the women and children were thrown, are in progress. Pecuniary aid, if necessary, will be given by the Government, but it is deemed desirable by his Lordship that the intended church shall retain the character of a private rather than an official undertaking.

**MAILS FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—Information has been received that the contract, made by the Spanish Government in 1857 with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails once a fortnight between Hong-Kong and Manila has terminated. Letters for the Philippine Islands will still be forwarded from this office by each mail dispatched to Hong-Kong, to be conveyed to their destination by such means as may be provided by the Government of the Philippine Islands, or, in the absence of any special provision, by the first opportunity that offers.—General Post Office, Dec. 22.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**D. L. F.**—A new suburban chess club has lately been organised at Lillingston—try that! Applications for membership are to be made to Mr. T. Denice, hon. secretary, 12, Arundel-square, Lillingston.

**R. B. L.**—Dr. Forbes' "History of Ancient Chess" will be published by Messrs. Allen, of Leadenhall-street.

**F. L. Gullisfield.**—A player on advancing a pawn to the 8th sq. may exchange it for any piece he chooses, without reference to the piece already on the board.

**CLAYTON, IOTA, G. F. G., and MEDICUS.**—Your solutions of the last enigmas are correct.

**F. S. M.**—A very clever composition, but unvisited by the conditions to the general run of players. Direct your attention to mates of three, four, and five moves, and studiously to chess suicidal problems and stratagems wherein the King must not move and the solution is to be effected with a particular piece or Pawn.

**BLACK PRINCE.**—The speediest course of improvement is practice with good players; where that is not obtainable, the study of the best games is useful; and this should be varied by endeavours to solve the problems of our chief composers.

**G. and N.**—See notice above to "F. L. Gullisfield."

**PAVITY.**—In No. 4, Black may delay the mate by 1. Q to K 4th. This might possibly be prevented by discarding the Black Kt. No. 5, we reserve for publication. No. 6 is defective; for, if Black play 2. P to K R 4th, mate is impracticable. In this case the emendation we suggest is the omission of the Black K R pawn. The errors in these three problems are much to be regretted, as in each the idea is excellent.

**I. R. B.**—Depford Club.—It is by no means a good game, and the loss of a piece by Black at the beginning is destructive of all interest in its subsequent struggle.

**I. A. MILLER.**—A very ingenious little stratagem; and one we shall try to find an early place for.

**ROSEMOUNT.**—Too easy even for the beginning.

**W. GARDENHAY.**—Always welcome.

**N. S. HARRISON.**—It admits of a second very obvious solution, thus:—1. B to K B 4th; 2. K. to B 5th; and 3. Q to K B 2nd. Mate.

**A. SUBSCRIBER OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING.**—The forthcoming work, to which attention was directed in the Number for December 11, is called, we find, "Chess Praxis, a Supplement to the Chessplayer's Handbook," &c., and is said to contain all the most important modern improvements in the openings, illustrated by above two hundred parties played by contemporary players; the revised code of chess laws; together with a complete collection of Mr. Morphy's games in England and France.

**D. C. L. and G. T. H. LAWRENCE; FELIX; K., and others.**—See notice above to "A Subscriber," &c.; and for further particulars apply to the publisher, Mr. Bohn.

**I. TOMLINS, Worcester.**—Your club may find an opponent in the Abergevenny Club, the members of which are desirous of playing a game by correspondence. Apply to I. W. honorary secretary, Chess Club, Abergevenny.

**C. W. BARBER.**—"A" appended the word "resigns" perhaps jocularly, as an indication that "B" who, as you admit, had a bad game, ought to surrender. Was the word written under his own move or under B's move?

**N. S.**—Assuredly not: Black would interpose his Kt and postpone the mate indefinitely.

**A. V., Exeter, and others.**—We have not space this week for a list of those who have correctly solved Problems Nos. 826 and 827, but it shall be given next week if possible.

**D. A. Dublin.**—1. The Problem by Elias Angas of which you desire the solution is incorrectly copied. The Rook at White's K B 4th should be a White Rook, and not, as you have written it, a Black one. Make the emendation, and you will find the mate not difficult.

**2. R. A. Brown's** position you have given correctly. The solution:—1. K to K B 4th; 2. Kt to K B 7th; 3. Kt to K B 5th; 4. K to K 7th; 5. R to Q B 5th. Mate.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 825.** By Saba, D. F., Olivia, A. German, Nemo, Piebald, Rustle, Philis, Willy, W. Freyer, Bonn; The Elephant; W. Loenigk, Bonn; S. Brussels; T. F. C. Philo-Chess, Juvénis; G. A. Manchester; for T. R. M. Engreb, Lionel, Ferdinand, G. B. D. Max, A. B. C. H. I. B., O. R. Rector; X. Louvain; R. Jais; B. of Warwick; Quilp, Zero, N. D. F. R. S. T. G. London Institution, A. Printer, E. Y., Dover, are correct. All others are wrong.

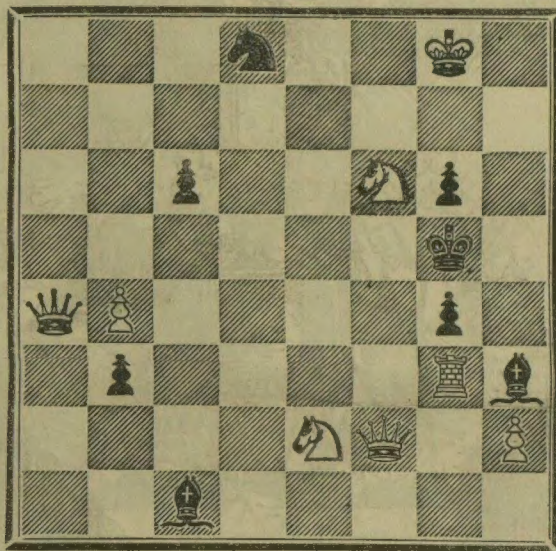
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 826.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th	K takes R, or (a)	2. Q to K 3rd (ch	K takes Q
(If Black play 1. Q or Kt takes R, then follow 2. B to K B 5th (ch), and 3. Q or B mates. If he play 1. Q to Q B 3rd, then ensue 2. Q takes Q (ch), and 3. Kt to Q 7th, or to Q B 5th. Mate)		(a) 1. Q takes Q	Q to K 3rd
		2. Kt to Q 3rd	Or, Kt to K takes R
		or to Q 7th. Mate.	Or, Kt to Q B 3rd

## PROBLEM No. 828.

By ALPHONS BECK.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## ALL SOULS' CHURCH, HALEY HILL, HALIFAX.

CHIEF among the many important public buildings recently erected may be placed the Church of All Souls, Halifax, Yorkshire, which was consecrated on the 2nd ult. This church was built and endowed at the sole expense of Mr. Edward Akroyd, merchant and worsted-manufacturer, for the accommodation of those employed in his manufactories, and its total cost is estimated at £30,000. As at present arranged, it will accommodate about eight hundred persons. It is erected from the designs of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, and is one of his best works.

The plan of the church is cruciform: it comprises nave, with aisles terminated eastward by transepts, and chancel, with chapels on the north and south sides. The tower and spire are at the north-west angle, and there is a vestry or sacristy at the north-east corner. The length of the nave is 87 feet 6 inches, the width 54 feet; the length of the transepts is 22 feet 6 inches, the width 18 feet 9 inches; the length of the chapels is 15 feet, the width 17 feet; the length of the chancel is 37 feet 6 inches, the width 24 feet 3 inches; the height from the floor of the nave to the ridge of the roof is 65 feet. The nave is divided from its aisles and from the transepts by a bold arcade of five bays on each side, supported by piers quadruple on plan, with moulded bases and carved capitals. The mouldings of the arches are very bold, and in the spandrels are medallions, with sculpture.

The internal effect is quite striking, having above its nave arcade a noble clerestory continuously arcaded, the shafts of which are of polished Derbyshire marble, supporting variously-carved capitals. The pulpit, font, and reredos are of the most costly materials and workmanship, as are also the chancel fittings and metal screens. Polished Devonshire and Cornish marbles have been freely used both in shafts and in surface decorations, the reredos and pulpit being inlaid with marbles. Coloured decorations are freely introduced on the various roofs and walls. These have been executed from the cartoons of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who have also filled several of the windows with stained glass. The great east window is by Hardman. The whole of the stone carving is by Philip, that of the seats by Rattee and Kett; the organ by Foster and Andrews, of Hull; and the peal of bells by Mears.

The height of the tower and spire, from the pavement line to the highest point, is 236 feet. The tower is of four stages, and has octagonal pinnacles at its angles. It has a bold parapet, with deep carved cornice and corbeling, which supports small foliated arches. It is surmounted by a spire, having three heights of windows or openings with gable heads; bold rolls run up the angles, which are intersected by horizontal mouldings. These divide the spire into five stages, and have between them bands of sunk scalloped work. The belfry-stage has double windows of two lights each, which will remain open.

The material used in the dressings, quoins, &c., is of Steeple stone, from the quarries of the Duke of Newcastle. The internal walls of the church are faced with ashlar stone, from the quarries of Ringley and neighbourhood; the intermediate walling-stone, externally, being procured from the quarries in the neighbourhood of Halifax.

## ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, GREAT BELL ALLEY.

THE telegraph is now so widely spread throughout Europe, is so fast spreading over the globe, and its miracles have become such daily marvels, that the public is apt to overlook the source and origin of the practical application to public use of this wonderful invention. The traveller on the European continent, the emigrant to the colonies, can hardly travel out of sight of the "electric music lines;" and it should never be forgotten that the world is indebted to this, the original telegraph company, for the introduction of the telegraph itself.

The company's well-known central office at Lothbury had, however, been far outgrown by the rapid extension of the business which the company had founded and developed. The directors, finding it impossible to extend their old premises, determined to erect new ones close behind their original building, and, in a telegraphic sense, forming a part of it.

The company has just completed a large and substantial building, from the designs of Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson, of Parliament-street. This building is amongst telegraphic establishments what the *Great Eastern* is amongst ships. The old building is still used for the reception of messages, but the telegraphing itself is done in the new premises. The two buildings, although they stand slightly apart, are, in fact, portions of one and the same establishment. Being connected by pneumatic pipes, the present telegraphic gallery is practically quite as near the counter as any two rooms in one building can be.

The most interesting portion of the new building is the Telegraph Gallery, of which we here present an Engraving. Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson have had to apply architecture to the novel requirements of the telegraph, and have, for the sake, principally, of obtaining light, extended this great telegraphic gallery over the whole top of the building.

It is well known that the cause of female labour owes much to this company. The directors have developed a new branch of female employment, and one which appears admirably suited to their capabilities and comfort. The foreign gallery in this building is worked by male telegraphists, nearly all foreigners; but the great gallery, in which the telegraphic business of the United Kingdom is performed, is worked solely by young females. There are, at the present time, ninety-six or ninety-seven young ladies engaged daily; and, apart from the telegraphic requirements in the gallery, every arrangement appears to be made for their comfort and privacy.

It may be interesting to give the dimensions of this unequalled telegraphic gallery:—The room is about 80 feet in length, 30 feet in width, and 30 feet in height. For the details of this arrangement we refer to our Engraving. It is lit from the roof with a steady northern light, and by large windows at the sides and ends: these serve also for ventilation. Two large sun-burners are provided, and a gaslight with shade to each instrument. Adjoining this room is the foreign department, 31 feet by 24 feet.

The male and female telegraphists have separate staircases to gain their respective offices: that for the men leads from the principal staircase. The female clerks have a private staircase, leading from their large room direct to the street-door of the premises. By this staircase also they descend to a dining-hall and cloak-room, which are provided exclusively for them. The ground floor is occupied by the sending-out offices and superintendent's room. The secretary's offices and the board-room are on the first floor.

What railways are to the bodies of men this telegraph is to their thoughts. The one transports us bodily from place to place; the other, with the speed of a thought, "conveys our winged words" and disregards time while it annihilates distance. Remembering old Roger Bacon's prophecy of the possibility of this wonder of science, it is doubly interesting to note the rapid development of the practical telegraph. It is curious to consider what a miracle the telegraph is, and it is further curious to observe the systematic arrangements and the vast extent of telegraphy as shown in the great new telegraphic gallery of the Electric and International Telegraph Company.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN.

THE Right Hon. Robert Dundas Duncan-Haldane, Earl of Camperdown, Viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan, of Lundie, in the county of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a Knight of the Thistle, was the elder son (by his wife, Henrietta, second daughter of the Scotch Lord President, the Right Hon. Robert Dundas) of the great naval hero, Admiral Adam Duncan, who obtained his barony and viscounty of Dundas, and a pension of £3000 a year for himself and his two next successors, for the splendid victory he gained off Camperdown over the Dutch fleet, then under French government, on the 11th of October, 1797. His son, the subject of this notice, was born on the 21st of March, 1786, and succeeded his gallant father, as second Baron and Viscount Duncan, on the 4th of August, 1804; he was himself created Earl of Camperdown on the 12th of September, 1831. He married, on the 8th of January, 1805, Janet, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., by whom he leaves two sons, Adam, Viscount Duncan, and Hamilton Hew Adam, late a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards; and two daughters, viz., Lady Henrietta Dundas, widow of John James Allan, Esq., of Errol Park, Perthshire, and Lady Elizabeth Baillie. The Earl, who had assumed the additional surname of Haldane, that of his maternal grandmother, died at his town-house, 1, Wilton-terrace, Belgrave-square, on the 22nd inst. His Lordship is succeeded by his elder son, Adam, Viscount Duncan, M.P., now second Earl of Camperdown, who was born the 25th of March, 1812, and married, the 23rd of March, 1839, Juliana Cavendish, daughter of Sir George Richard Phillips, Bart., M.P., and has two sons, and a daughter, Julia, wife of Lord Abercromby. This noble house of Duncan is a branch of the very ancient and distinguished family of Duncan, of Lundie, which bears for its crest a dismantled ship, not in allusion to the services of the late illustrious Admiral, but to those of his ancestor who, some two hundred years ago, as supercargo, during a tremendous storm, brought to port with wonderful courage and skill the vessel in which he was sailing from Norway to his native town, Dundee.

## LORD HOLLAND.

THE Right Hon. Henry Edward Fox, fourth Baron Holland, of Holland, in the county of Lincoln, and Baron Holland, of Foxley, in the county of Wilts, was the only son of Henry Richard, third Lord Holland, a Cabinet Minister and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Vassall, Esq., and previously the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., and was the grandnephew of the illustrious statesman Charles James Fox, and great-grandson of Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, the able Parliamentary debater and Secretary of State in the reign of George II. Henry Edward Fox, fourth Lord Holland, the subject of this notice, was born at Holland House, Kensington, the classic suburban residence of the family, on the 7th of March, 1802, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the British diplomatic service on the 30th of July, 1831, and was some time Attaché at St. Petersburg, and afterwards Secretary of Legation at Turin and at Vienna. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Confederation on the 17th of April, 1838, and was transferred in like capacity to Florence in the December of the same year; and he remained British Minister there until the 8th of June, 1846. He succeeded as fourth Baron Holland, at the lamented death of his father, on the 22nd of October, 1840. His Lordship, who has edited a collection of family memoirs, entitled "Foreign Reminiscences of the third Lord Holland," died at Naples on the 18th inst. He was never married; and with his demise ends this junior branch of the house of Fox (the elder possesses the earldom of Ithester), and the two baronies of Holland become extinct. Thus shall we have no longer in union together Holland and Fox title and name of popular and honoured association for now close upon a hundred years. Lord Holland leaves an only sister, Mary Elizabeth, present Lady Lilford, the inheritor, it is said, of Holland House and the other family estates.

## LORD HASTINGS.

THE Right Hon. Sir Jacob Astley, Lord Hastings, died on the 27th instant. A notice will be given of his Lordship in our next Number.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY FITZROY.—We have received the following interesting letter touching our recent memoir of Mr. Fitzroy:—"Allow me to correct an error in your biographical notice of the above-named lamented statesman. Mr. Fitzroy was never at Eton, or any other school, public or private. He was educated at home by a private tutor till he was sixteen. He then came to reside with me as sole pupil at Mountsorrel, in Leicestershire, and remained under my charge until he entered the Army in 1826, being then nineteen years of age. His mother, Lady Southampton, resided in a secluded mansion called Eton House, near Hereford, and this, no doubt, originated the mistake to which I have alluded. By inserting this correction in your widely-circulated Journal you will oblige yours, &c., A. JENOUR. Farnborough, Blackpool, Dec. 26, 1859."



